BACK PAGE

Beer, glorious beer on tap in the home

Businessman Rolf Theuerkauf has a tap on the wall of his house in Salzgitter. Nothing unusual about that you may think, but wait a minute - 31 year-old Rolf's tap does not dispense Adam's ale, but real, foaming keg beer straight from the brewery!

Thirty friends share this special mod.con. at Rolf's home. They just have to say the word and he sets the beer flowing for his them at his parties.

Mr Theuerkauf has realised a dream

that remains a dream for most men. For a

Counting sheep

One person in five in this country suffers from sleeplessness according to a survey carried out by the Allensbach research institute on behalf of the bedroom furniture industry.

The results of this survey, published recently in Hamburg show that as many as one in two people here do not have an uninterrupted night's sleep.

Fifty-two per cent, men and women, wake up after two or three hours in slumberland and lie tossing and turning for hours afterwards. One in ten can only get to sleep by taking drugs.

Nevertheless only one man in ten and 14 per cent of the women interviewed said they could not get up in the morning after a bad night.

Frankfurter Rundschau, 15 March 1971)

Hannoversche Presse

"mere" 2,500 Marks or so Mr Theuerkauf persuaded the local brewery, about 350 yards away down the road, to connect him up to their barrels with his own private

The idea first came to Mr Thouerkauf after a pleasant evening's drinking with his friends. The morning after the night before he was wading knee deep through empty bottles, and carrying them back to the shop was no joke.

No sooner said than done: Mr Theuerkauf got in touch with the Brunswickbased brewery which gave a contract for the special pipeline to a local firm.

With 1.5 units of atmospheric pressure the cool-blond liquid is pumped from hundred-litre aluminium kegs.

The pipeline itself holds 24 litres of beer. A VIB (very important beer-drinker) was brought in to christen the new beer tap, namely the newly elected "Beer Queen" of Munich.

Mr Theuerkauf reckons that the pipeline will have paid for itself within a year. This is not only due to the beer, which, needless to say, works out cheaper when the drinker is his own barman and does not have to pay a tip.

As a businessman Mr Thouerkauf



(whose name means expensive purchase!) realises that when it comes to bargaining for contracts the beer-tap may help him win friends and influence people. Many a contract in this country has been signed and sealed over a glass of beer; what better way to do it than over a litre of

draught from your own tap in the wall.

And the bills? The brewery has fixed a meter at their end of the pipeline to measure how much Mr Theuerkauf and his friends drink. They send a bill regularly just like the electricity board. But until Mr Theuerkauf gets down to

business again there are plenty of friends who will help him drink his own brew.

who matters in the Federal Republic.

Dicter Bähre (Hannoversche Presse, 13 March 1971)

The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Edward Heath's Bonn visit is a step to Paris

Sunday best Britain's attempt to isolate France Brown its fellow-members of the Comnon Market and gain entry to the Sunday is still for most men in suropean Economic Community (EEC) country the day on which they with the aid of the friendly Five came to themselves up smartly. It is looked grief in summer 1967 when the General as a special day to wear something vetoed Whitehall's entry bid a second than casual clothes. A formal suit is time.

more frequently than a sports jack. Attributing failure mainly to Foreign according to a survey carried outh dinister George Brown's unsuccessful knitted goods manufacturers Falk. policy of encircling France, Britain determined traditional in their Sunday wear.

Sand talk only with the Six 2s a whole.

New approaches to dress come m. Early in 1969 Harold Wilson exercised from young men who are self-emplestraint to the point of making a song or have achieved junior executive and dance in Bonn about the so-called for Deutschland, 5 March Soames affair, an offer of Anglo-French for Deutschland, 5 March Soames affair, an offer of Anglo-French for Deutschland, 5 March Soames affair, and 5 Gaulle to the

hen British ambassador in Paris, Chrisopher Soames. As a result the proposal fairally came to naught.

mburg, 15 April 1971

British impartiality has led to a gro-esque state of affairs in the present ound of talks. It is not really Britain who negotiating with the Six but France

tlating the British ontry terms with IN THIS ISSUE

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Mainz - a city with a vast past and a promising future

its five Common Market partners. For the time being Britain's role is that of a witual onlooker.

All that Britain and the Five have in common are feelings alternating between by and tribulation, depending on the latest comments on Britain's EEC entry bld by President Pompidou and Foreign nister Schumann.

Chancellor Brandt's Bonn talks with able as all previous moves of breaking the stadlock at the Brussels negotiations.

The Heath can in any case be sure of Bonn's support. He does not need to lifer British backing for the Federal

government's policy towards the Eastern loc, for instance, in return.

In Paris, however, the Chancellor can only give expression to his good will towards London in the form of friendly persuasion. A stronger note cannot be

This is less because of the need to assure himself of France's continued support for Bonn's Eastern policy but because Willy Brandt realises that whatever the state of the negotiations to expand the Common Market there can be no question of prejudicing the continued existence of the EEC as it now stands.

Herr Brandt tried to lend Britain helping hand prior to the Prime Minister's visit by means of correspondence with the French President but M. Pompidou's reply will neither surprise nor satisfy Mr

For tactical reasons the French have always maintained that their approach to Common Market entry bids is constructive. Britain too claims to be flexible but is so to a limited extent only, Mr Heath no doubt having had to ask Bonn not to take his persistence in one or two points

too lightly:
Britain's time limit to the talks simply cannot be postponed until after the summer recess. For domestic reasons the Prime Minister has no option but to succeed and the longer it takes and the more it costs to come to an agreement with Brussels the poorer are his prospects gaining a parliamentary majority in

The closer in time to the next general election the entry date is, the more the initial drawbacks are likely to adversely affect his prospects of re-election.

It is not only a matter of money either. Of late the French have turned their attention to the talks on New Zealand Britain and the Six will probably only

British Prime Minister Edward Heath visited West Berlin for a few hours on 4 April. He comed by West Berlin's governing mayor, Klaus Schütz (left).

butter, Commonwealth sugar and sterling's role as a reserve currency.

These are all issues on which France can either make Britain pay dearly when it comes to the crunch or accuse Whitehall of being responsible for the failure of the negotiations.

For France more than negotiation tactics is involved. This approach reflects the basic design of Gaullist foreign policy. All three issues represent residual obligations linked with Britain's world reputation. Paris will probably know no rest and not lower its terms until Britain has

renounced its overseas commitments. As the other five Common Market countries differ from France in not thinking in terms of prestige and privilege talks between France and the Five and

progress if London and Paris reach agreement behind the scenes in Brussels after

Premier Heath would be prepared to do so but has so far waited in vain for any sign from President Pompidou, who is evidently hesitant while still unable to see signs of sufficient readiness to make concessions on the British side of the

Mr Heath's visit to Bonn, on the face of it the wrong destination, may have been worthwhile after all, though, - provided, that is, it turns out to have been a step on the road to Paris and Herr Brandt succeeds in getting the French and British leaders together rather than merely closer Dleter Schröder

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 5 April 1971)

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British Premier Heath in Berlin

The red carpet of publicity was half rolled out for British Premier Edward Heath's visit to Bonn in March when he was forced to postpone the trip at short notice because of the crisis in Northern

Now that he has finally been able to pay this country a visit the occasion is no less worthy of attention, having been accompanied by a stopover in Berlin, which the head of government of one of the Western powers can regard as a city of particular importance.

A visit to Berlin in addition to Bonn, the Federal capital, is not an everyday occurrence as far as West Berlin is concerned, but nothing out of the ordinary either.

It bears witness to the presence of the Western Allies at a juncture at which the Four-Power talks on the status of the city increasingly appear to have reached dead-lock, the East Berlin government's at-

titude on entry-permits to the Eastern sector for West Berliners over Easter proving once more that the GDR continues to want all or nothing.

This includes West Berlin being isolated and left entirely to its own devices. In the circumstances the people of Berlin will definitely have appreciated Mr Heath's

Postponement of the visit had no effect on the topics discussed, the groundwork having been laid during Foreign Minister Scheel's visit to London at the beginning and Foreign Secretary Douglas Home's visit to Bonn at the end of February.

The Berlin question leads on to the whole gamut of policy towards the Eastern Bloc. Britain's Common Market entry bid has been rendered even more problematic, if that is possible, by the latest agricultural decisions taken in Brus-

But there has been no change in Bonn's

determination to do all in its power to bring about British entry, and this would still be the case even if the Opposition were in power.

-On the eve of Mr Heath's visit to this country (and this timing may well be no coincidence) Whitehall launched what appeared to be a ballon d'essai in France's

The British government reactivated a proposal for the two European minor ear powers, Britain and France, join forces to set up a joint nuclear force established, as it were, on behalf of Europe as a whole.

In view of the ungracious response ideas of this kind encountered in Paris in de Gauil's days it would hardly be surprising if the initial reaction from

France were, for the time being, negative.
On the other hand many Europeans will appreciate the idea of joining forces in this way, an additional factor of course being that, links of this kind between Britain and France will form a counterweight to this country's influence in material terms within the Common Market. (Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 5 April 1971)



Britain has never denied this

has from the word go been pred forego Common Market financial

in a situation of this kind. The

tional monetary system would

FOREIGN AFFAIRS **Brezhnev** sounds a note of moderation

Süddeutsche Zeitung

If everything goes according to Mos-Low's plan, and there is precious little reason to suppose that it will not, the Kremlin's Party congress will be marked by three main events: First Secretary Brezhnev's report outlining Soviet foreign policy aims for the immediate future, Premier Kosygin's briefing on the new economic plan and the election of the new central committee which will determine the composition of the future politbureau and Party secretariat.

The First Secretary's policy speech will be the most important for foreign observers. Leonid Brezimev appears by and large to be satisfied with the results of his policy over the last few years, so much so that his elevated mood was virtually that of a peacemaker by militant communist standards.

He appears still to have scruples solely about the intervention in Czechoslovakia and is still finding new reasons why the invasion was essential. In the final analysis, though, the Czech adventure, taking place as it did within the communist sphere of influence and so not giving rise to an active response on the part of the alleged imperialist instigators, has come to a satisfactory conclusion from Mr Brezhnev's point of view.

Even the Communist Parties that were indignant about Czechoslovakia were present at the Kremlin gathering and the Yugoslavs, for instance, were told that relations with them have taken an en-

The only leaders with whom Moscow continues to have difficulties are the Chinese, who were not represented. The negotiations to bring peace to the long Sino-Soviet frontier are making no progress and Peking's propaganda against the exploitation of old Tsarist treaties dealing with Asian territory continues unabated. But First Secretary Brezhnev seems unwilling to allow his patience to be

The Moscow leader's catchphrase for dealing with all serious international conflicts is the recommendation of political solutions. He would prefer a political solution both in the Middle East and in South-East Asia.

Further support is, of course, promised the Arabs and the communist government of North Vietnam but the aim is to reach

A fter eighteen months of effort on Chancellor Brandt's part to come to terms with the Soviet Union the signs

from Moscow are slowly growing clear

but hardly more encouraging.

Leonid Brezhnev felt it necessary to

utter a threat to this country, thinly velled as a warning, at the Moscow Party

Moscow Treaty, he said, could undermine

(Soviet) confidence in the Federal Re-

public's entire policy and result in a

lasting change for the worse in the

political climate in Europe.

satisfactory Berlin settlement.

ent of ratification of the

congress.

an understanding with the aid of international guarantees backed by the Soviet Union and other powers.

Washington will be taking note. Despite the criticism he levels at the Americans Mr Brezhnev also has words to say to the United States on the topics at present under negotiation, in particular missile and anti-missile armament.

Both sides ought to bear in mind the other's interests. A productive outcome might then be reached.

Leonid Brezhnev paints a picture of fivefold agreement being reached on nuclear arms (with China, too, that is), also of general disarmament by means of a proportionate reduction in defence expenditure by all countries.

Long-term aims of this kind, however, including the abolition of all defence alliances in East and West, are clearly to be distinguished from proposals that are

already dealt with as ripe for negotiation.

The resurrection of plans to establish nuclear-free zones could, for instance, be meant seriously. Arms developments in recent years have rendered many past objections to the idea superfluous.

In Europe, too, particularly Germany, First Secretary Brezhnev is clearly also on the lookout for political solutions that he considers to be reconcilable with the interests of his own country.

His mention of a fundamental change in relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany is the result of the signing of the treaty with Bonn on renunciation of the use of force.

Reiteration of Moscow's readiness to stand by the undertakings made in the agreement ought to be borne in mind by the Opposition in this country; so should

Continued on page 4

Britain's entry into the EEC still HOME AFFAIRS thwart with difficulties

France is playing a dangerous game with the Common Market entry talks. Although Foreign Minister Schumann and Finance Minister Giscard d'Estaing have done their best to dispel impressions at the Brussels Council of Ministers that France is aiming to sabotage the negotiations Brussels and other Common Market capitals are visibly alarmed.

It seems clear that Paris will not repeat General de Gaulle's frank veto of 1963 but France's attitude makes politial poker seem more than likely.
One Common Market diplomat put his

assessment of France's views in a nutshell as follows: Either, he presumed, France's maximum demands are accepted or Britain is to blame for the failure of the

Despite the efforts undertaken by France's five Common Market partners a wide-ranging discussion of British monetary problems is now virtually inevitable. There was never any doubt that some discussion there must be but the problems were felt to be technical and capable of solution by technicians - governors of the banks of issue, for instance.

If in a financial crisis, for example, Commonwealth and Arab sterling balances to the value of 40,000 million Marks were to be withdrawn from London, Britain would to all intents and purposes be bankrupt and the Common Market, with currency-propping reserves of 7,300 million Marks, would be visibly over-

Tito and Pope Paul

I t is nearly half a century since Soviet Foreign Minister Chicherin read a message from the Pope giving his blessing of efforts to bring about world peace at an international economic conference in Genoa and raised his champagne glass in the direction of a group of Eastern and Western diplomats to propose, without a trace of irony, a toast to His Holiness.

His toast was meant not as a gesture almed at some kind of illusory compromise between Christianity and Communism but as a commitment to co-

existence of ideologies.

This was doubtless the sentiment behind the courtesy visit paid to Pope Paul not long ago by Soviet President Podgorny during a state visit to Italy. Moscow still has no diplomatic ties with the Vatican, though.

Yugoslavia is a stage further, having re-established diplomatic relations with the Holy See in 1970. In seeking an audience with the Pope during his official visit to Italy President Tito was thus merely setting the seal on existing good

Marshal Tito was accompanied by the leaders of Croatia and Slovenia, the two largely Catholic Yugoslav republics where the post-war struggle against the Church (Archbishop Stepinac of Zagreb was imprisoned for alleged conspiracy with Croatlan separatists) has always been felt to be constituted for humber of the separation to be something of a burden.

Stepinac has been buried in a special grave in Zagreb cathedral since 1960 and the grave is continually surrounded by burning candles.

President Tito has long been an advocate of good relations between his own country and both East and West and in home affairs an advocate of coexistence between peoples and ideologies.

Paul VI has given his blessing to many a person of another faith in the past. He failed to do so in President Tito's case probably only for reasons of protocol.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 29 March 1971)

Berlin and the Moscow Treaty

rights of the GDR as an independent

With some tactical skill Brezhnev has coupled this threat to recast Bonn as an avenging mischief-maker with a vague but far-reaching peace programme designed to show the entire world that the Soviet Union is a major force for peace.

This programme even involves gradual abolition of military alliances on both The First Secretary made no mention whatsoever of this country's expectations aldes and a total ban on nuclear tests. of a link between ratification and a Suspiciously little mention has been made for some time, on the other hand, of the He dealt with Berlin as though it were a European security conference once so separate matter taking first time and ardently desired as a means of gaining second (not to say mainly) requiring that final acceptance of the post-war status quo in Europe.

Mr Brezhnev now mentions it only as one of several possible mammoth conferences. Has the Soviet Union lost interest in the idea of a conference that might so alleviate the fears of its satellites as to lessen their dependence on Soviet

And, one must also ask, is not Mosw's intransigent attitude towards the Berlin talks, which the First Secretary would clearly like to keep separate from ratification of the Moscow Treaty, intended to aid equally unpeaceful ambitions - either to force this country to submission or to gain a pretext for a crisis in political confidence?

The various conference proposals convince no one of the Soviet Union being genuinely ready to make peace. Berlin will provide the proof of the pudding — and in Berlin the Soviet Union needs only to be mildly obliging.

(Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 31 March 1971)

Eberhard Commission presents tax reform proposals for government consideration

come to London's assistance and past the Common Market would make their contribution.
Paris can hardly seriously had ted Bonn as the major contribute event or the other Common Market and event or the other Common

event or the other Common governments either to view at problems as a serious drawback of member Tax Reform Commission, membership. The wide-ranging any of them lasting well over three though.

As prominent British politicionisting of about 1,700 typewritten repeatedly stated that the breitiges, bound in white artificial leather. in negotiations must occur be This was handed to Federal Chancellor summer recess because either recipily Brandt. It was the work of the Tax of party conferences or a furting 17 December 1968, set up by the then decline in public support for Engance Minister, Franz Josef Strauss.

Market entry may be expected; Alex Möller, who is now responsible pro-British Common Market soriot only for the Federal exchequer but

pro-British Common Market gone of only for the Federal exchequer but are in a difficult situation. Iso for the tax reforms that have been Ought they to accept Franciscomised by the socialist-liberal government demands on major entry heart, now has to coexist peacefully with as to be able to present British's group of advisers made up of experts.
package of any kind or should the But the Finance Ministry will not be the toss with Paris until Britainble to present the first tax reform egislation to Bundestag members until

The commissioner based this fate in the autumn.

on the assumption that failure Half a dozen sub-committees have entry talks, no matter where thoutributed to the work of reform. No might appear to lie, would have sets than 85 sessions of such sub-comphic consequences for the Committees were necessary and they even ket since it is neither in its nor integrated on Saturdays.

Interest to torpedo sterling's at Usually the dignified building of the international reserve currency. 3ayerische Staatsbank in Munich served Britain's burden should cerus a venue. Rudolf Eberhard, Chairman of

relieved, though, and Britain shis bank, and formerly Bavarian Finance favour of gradually transfering timister, operated from this building. serve function from sterling to Essions were, needless to say, not free Common Market currencies a whom tension. Hans Pagenkopf, honorary in the wake of the Common brofessor at Münster University and economic and monetary union. formerly a member of the committee of As this would involve acceleration "finance and tax institute" which is graduated plan leading up to stingless contact with the economy was a particless of the committee of graduated plan leading up to win close contact with the economy was on

and monetary union the summinore than one occasion up in arms. ference would also need to dist. He had to take the night sleeper to future political shape of Westenk Munich. Münster has no regular alreport. President Pompidou's suggestar Despite the pressure of work there was political confederation would be sufficient free time, as Karl-Heinz Mittelstelner proved. The first vice-president of

This proposal does seem we the Federal Chamber of Tax Experts, sidering. Assuming the bright had whose job it is to help industry and Mr French government really and a Taxpayer to pay no more than they must, persuading it can only be not took time off during a pause for thought pro-British public opinion in the line Commission's work and married. Common Market countries would a The final session on 19 March was in not accept the idea that after the fact more than harmonious since two of French moves the failure of the members of the Commission were

talks was Britain's fault. icelebrating their birthday, namely the Domestic expansion of the frontroversial Federal chairman of the tax Market would thus be rendered philicials, Hermann Fredersdorf and the sible and its gradual disintegration less involved Volkmar Muthesius, be a certainty.

Enchlishesident of the Confederation of Tax(Frankfurter Rundschau, 1 Mill Reports)

In general section of the report on the work of these committees it is stated: "Individual members are not appointed as The German Cribilispresentatives of certain vested interest

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are likely to begin to make themselves important aspects of tax reform at an in camera session in the next few days, reforms will take effect.

Firstly, all revenue in 1974, to Bonn, the Federal states and the boroughs, is sstimated at 210 thousand million Marks, Of this, 137 milliard will come from income taxes and turnover tax.

The point of tax reforms is to shift the emphasis of the taxes so that these thousands of millions of Marks are raised in different ways.

No gifts are likely to be forthcoming from the reforms, since "tax reforms will not alter the volume of revenue as compared with the present legal framework including the quotas for growth", according to the commission's instruc-

Further essential points on tax reform according to the concept of the commis-1. Removing the burden of taxation

from lower income vorkers; 2. To a certain extent taking more taxes

from the higher-income-braket groups; 3. Taking into account economic growth and company requirements of capital for reinvestment even where incomes are high;

4. Altering the initial taxation level from the present nineteen per cent to sixteen per cent, but - as the less agreeable reverse side of this measure - making the whole income tax scale progressive.

Up until now the system has been that a married man earning up to 16,000 Marks per annum and a bachelor earning up to 8,000 paid a uniform tax of nineteen per cent. Progressive taxes only begin above this level.

The fact that these proposals will in all probability not be dubbed sozial even if at first glance they do create this impression for millions of taxpayers, is now almost

What is the use of lower income tax payments on the one hand if the State ups the prices of all essential items and many luxury goods on the other? This is just robbing Peter to pay Paul!

The leadership of the Confederation of Federal Republic Trade Unions made it clear recently that it is in no way in agreement with this facet of the Eberhard

Although the Cabinet in Bonn is about to be told of the proposals for the most

which is almost certain to last for several hours, the actual decisions are not likely to be taken until the special tax reform commission of the coalition partners has been pushed to a vote.

The SPD has had a commission composed of more than two dozen Federal state and national politicians as well as representatives of the SPD party districts since the end of May 1970. Under the chairmanship of the Bonn Minister for Economic Cooperation, Erhard Eppler, this commission has succeeded in bringing about "development aid" in the matter of tax reforms, since there will be an SPD special party political conference in the louse in November.

It is clear already that turnover tax, the purchase tax that has to be borne by weryone, will not be raised by as much as the amount proposed by Eberhard.

In mid-June the Social Democrat party leadership plans to open discussions on tax reform proposals. Their partner in the coalition, the Free Democrats, has not got this far yet. The FDP, under the leadership of Karl-Heinrich Hansmeyer, who lectures on financial affairs at Cologne University, still has to do preparatory work.

Perhaps the next session on 7 May will achieve some clarity. So far the opinion of the FDP seems to be that we cannot get round increased turnover tax. After all, the Europaen Economic Community wants to introduce fairly uniform taxation, and at the moment this form of archase tax is particularly low in the

The Christian Democrat/Christian Social Union Opposition is still completely in a quandary and vacillating on the question of tax reforms. They have got no further than planning a "preparatory commission" in advance of a tax reform

Therefore the Opposition is waiting intentionally and, with a view to what has gone before, is working on the assumption that the partners in the government coalition will get in each other's hair where taxes are concerned.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 31 March 1971)

Social Democrats look forward to 1973 elections with optimism

DIE WELT

PD Chairman Willy Brandt, the Federal Chancellor, sees a much more favourable position for his party in the 1973 general elections following the provincial assembly polls in the Rhine-land Palatinate and West Berlin than four years ago.

Herr Brandt expressed this opinion at a session of the Social Democrat party committee on 29 March. Berlin's SPD Chairman and governing

mayor Klaus Schütz as well as the parliamentary party Chairman in the Mainz Landtag Jockel Fuchs told the committee of the analyses of the local election results.

Willy Brandt confirmed that it was "an unfayourable moment for the SPD" and yet the party had still managed to keep the absolute majority in Berlin.

He called the Palatinate result highly pleasing and said that it had been extremely encouraging in many parts of

Hans-Jürgen Wischriewski, the SPD business manager, commenting on the state of the party following the altercations between the mayor of Munich, Hans-Jochen Vogel and the Young cialists, at his party's press office on 29 March, said that the solidarity of the Social Democrats had been confirmed.

Three lessons were to be learnt, he said: 1. If a party sometimes conducts heated discussions in the glare of publicity this need not always be viewed as a split.

2. Obviously there are likely to be basic differences of opinion between the leadership of a major national party and a group of active and involved youngsters within the party on important problems and methods.

3. The electorate is far less likely to be affected by rumours than rumourmongers

Bonn presence in Berlin favoured

Sixty-eight per cent of Berliners over the age of sixteen are in favour of the presence of Federal Republic agencies in their city. They call for further sessions of Bundestag committees in Berlin, according to a lightning survey conducted by the Allensbach public opinion research

One thousand people in the divided city were asked for their opinions. Sixty per cent expressed no worries that the situation of the city would be weakened by the government's Ostpolitik.

On the other hand the remaining forty per cent are perturbed about this. In the survey 65 per cent agreed with the choice of Berlin for elections of the Federal

Fifty-six per cent are in favour of passes being issued for entry to East Berlin, Fifty-three per cent said that the Senate should be wary of coming to any agreement on passes without the participation of the Four Powers.

Thirty-one per cent called on the Senate to make a long-term agreement of this kind off its own bat.

In recent weeks since the reopening of telephone contacts with the east of the divided city twenty per cent of West Berliners have attempted to contact friends or relatives across the Wall.

CDU/CSU hampered in attacks on Ostpolitik

The Opposition in Bonn is having a hard time of it with its opposition to the government's Ostpolitik. It has no comrades in arms in other countries of the Western world.

Of course there are the occasional older politicians such as the former American Foreign Secretary Dean Acheson who share the concern of the Christian Democrat and Christian Social Unions.

But whenever governments make a statement on Ostpolitik the men who decide which road the politics of their country are to take almost always praise Bonn's East Bloc policies rather than criticising them.

This unpalatable fact was brought home to the Opposition yet again when a foreign policy statement was published by the American Secretary of State for

Foreign Affairs, William Rogers. Rogers also came out in favour of the line being taken by Bonn with regard to the communist East. He spoke of the harmonious contacts that had existed with Bonn since the Brandt/Scheel government

came to power.

While Washington is speaking in these terms of harmony the CDU/CSU cannot terms of harmony the CDU/CSU cannot expect much covering fire in its attacks on Ostpolitik.

But what about London where the ruling party is conservative and therefore cannot be suspected of having any affiliations with leftism? The most recent meeting between British and Federal Republic politicians in Königswinter on the Rhine has scotched CDU/CSU hopes of any support from this direction.

The Opposition learnt there that our Ostpolitik is supported not only by Labour politicians, from whom nothing better could be expected, but is also backed by members of the governing Conservatives.

The parliamentary State Secretary in the Foreign Office, Anthony Royle, not only called Bonn's Ostpolitik "bold, imaginative and far-reaching" but also promised the government here active support, saying: "We see ourselves as your partner in this great enterprise".

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 30 March 1971)



INTER GERMAN RELATIONS

Ulbricht regime increases its 'walling-off' tactics

People living in the German Demo-cratic Republic are not in a good mood. Political and economic discrepancles have once again become entangled in one big knot this winter.

"Social democracy" is rife everywhere, nourished by vague hopes of inter-Ger-man rapprochement, and is making life difficult for party officials.

Even party members of long standing are suddenly dreaming and speaking of democratic Socialism, or at least of more freedom of speech, less control from above and a bit more grass-roots decision-making.

· Further unease is caused by the thought of Erich Honecker succeeding First Party Secretary Walter Ulbricht.

Brezhnev

Continued from page 2 warnings against procrastination in re-

spect of its ratification. Brezhnev's comments on the future status of Berlin do not, admittedly, contain anything new but they are so moderate in tone as to make it appear likely that the Soviet Union would like to reach a compromise acceptable to all concerned in the Four-Power talks.

The entire tenor of Brezhnev's speech gives reason to hope for a continuation of the thaw in East-West relations. In an atmosphere of this kind a snowman left over from the freeze will be out of place.

So it is that no politician wanting to gain or retain responsible office in this country can afford to retreat to views held prior to the treaty between Bonn and Moscow. Immanuel Bimbaum (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 31 March 1971) regarded by many people in the GDR as a statesman of international standing.

Ulbricht's long periods of convalescence and the fact that his public appearances are gradually becoming rarer, even for important occasions, suggest that it will not be long before this change sets

Then the reverse of liberalisation is expected. There will be more ideological instruction, economic policy will be sub-ject to tighter control, there will be an increased tendency to wall off the GDR from the Federal Republic and there will be a far-reaching purge in the party which is now going along at a mere trot both ideologically and functionally as the "motor of progress".

To speed up this pace somewhat, the head of the Socialist Unity Party's Leipzig branch and the city's veteran mayor Kresse were recently forced to resign

They were accused of faulty planning in the city's building programme which has cost the State immense sums of money. The university will now open two years later than was originally planned.

On top of all this comes the political anger felt toward the GDR's Russian allies whose flirtation with the Federal Republic is understood no more clearly in East Berlin than it is here.

Why, people are asking, have the Russians been describing their troops in the GDR for the past year as the "Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany" and no longer the "Group of Soviet Armed Forces Temporarily Stationed in the

(SED), Germany no longer exists or shouldn't do anyway. The ADN news agency even had to correct itself once because of this awkward phraseology.

The Russian manner of stressing the fact that Germany is the responsibility of the four powers victorious in the Second World War is not welcomed by the GDR.

All these political irritations are accentuated for the public by new economic difficulties. The supply of cabbage will probably be ensured until May, a certain Hans Georg Müller announced.

Müller, responsible for the harvesting and distribution of fruit and vegetables in the Leipzig area, also recommended the trade to take extreme efforts so that as little as possible rotted.

Other vegetables are scarce. Even apples were in short supply this winter, not to mention oranges and other imported

Failures of this type drastically affect the mood of the population a quarter of a century after the end of the war and in view of the many unfulfilled promises to mprove the standard of living.

On their way home from party meetings through unlit streets - electricity too is scarce during the winter - party members were able to ponder over the difference between theory and practice in the Socialist system of economy.

With party officials in this gloomy mood it is not surprising that there is little contact with the Federal Republic and its affluent society whose products can be seen on television broadcasts penetrating far into the GDR.

The most popular word at the moment According to the Socialist Unity Party — though not very popular with the population at large — is "walling off". Any influence coming from this PUBLISHING is immediately quashed.

Even official contacts are kept. Even official contacts are kept. a minimum. Horst Sölle, Missipplans to launch news weekly to compete of his time for State Secretary Karsten Rohwedder of the Federal Rohwedder Rohwedder Rohwedder Official Rohwedder with Der Spiegel

And Solle knew that Robbell been given worse treatment the people coming to the Fair the immediately assured him that a been a mistake.

Robbedder had had to was a solution of his peak.

minutes for the return of his paper

minutes for the return of his pape.

Marlenborn border check-point two announcements of staff changes and changing the compulsof at the top of large publishing conductanguates into GDR Marks.

He had not been given prior dity are eagerly experimenting behind a any meeting with Sölle. It whick veil of secrecy on new publications GDR contact-man for intelligent that the isponsible for Stern, the illustrated magafind ten minutes for him and was loss, is to join the Axel Springer organisation in the Astoria Hotel.

The GDR is otherwise always found.

That means that the discount treatment of invited guests and exhibited test sponsible for Jasmin and Eltern, and eliberate.

It is part of an exhibited expossible for Jasmin and Eltern, and

deliberate.

It is part of an exhibited esponsible for Jasmin and Eltern, and towards the Federal Republic Jasmin, were reported to be toying with they want interviews. Previously, the idea of a political weekly that was the height of the cold war, 1972.

The height of the first time in relatively easy to gain an interview. Pooling the information and rumours willy Brandt's "embracing tank fithe past few months, it can be said be as much use to you as Dullet's with some degree of certainty that three policy, an East Berlin spokesman his country's readers.

The height of the cold war, 1972.

The height of the first time in the height of the height of the first time in the height of the height

But it is causing the SED months intended to attract the type of reader than the Cold War did, both pewho takes this news weekly.

and ideologically. The party is As well as at the Springer concern, difficulty in adjusting to the arginere the decrease in sales of Bild and and has therefore been thrown wild am Sountag, especially during the defensive.

Fritz Ullich Spat year, are causing a few hoadaches, (I rankfurter Allgament newspaper-promoters are busily at work for Doutschland, 26 kirl at the Bauer-Verlag.

A planning team around Jürgen Köpcke, the editor-in-chief of *Praline*, is already experimenting with a trial copy of a publication to be called Woche Aktuell. People are already mocking that this will appear less as a political weekly than a type of super-Praline.

This magazine should be appearing for the first time this summer with an initial circulation of 600,000 copies and costing

The most spectacular team working on a new publication is made up of Richard Gruner, who has been freed of publishing work and is now living in Liechtenstein. and Claus Jacobi, former editor-in-chief of Spiegeland, until Fabruary of this year, editor-in-chief of Springer's Welt am

Speculation about the activities of this two-man group first became rife at the beginning of the year when Jacobi said that he was interested in "other work".

The speculation has now become a certainty, especially as there should hardy be any financial obstacles. Gruner has sold his 25-per-cent share in Spiegel for about forty million Marks and his 39.5 per cent share in Gruner + Jahr for an estimated 140 million Marks.

He should therefore be able to put up the money necessary to tide the new magazine over the initial costly period. Jacobi estimated that under sixty million Marks are needed for this and there has already been talk about possible capital investments by powerful industrial

Reports that Gruner's and Jacobi's

beginning of next year at the same price and in the same format as the Spiegel have not been denied, Its title is being kept secret but most of its editorial staff has already been approached.

Jacobi recently announced the journaistic programme of the new magazine. Special attention would be paid to subjects that had been "criminally neglected" by the Spiegel Spiegel-connoisseur Jacobi is thinking mainly of sport, travel and "the modern woman",

The new magazine should offer more than the Spiegel but will adopt the weekly's objective style of reporting political, cultural and economic effairs. acobi hopes to attract a considerable number of Spiegel readers as otherwise and Anti-Spiegel would have little chance of survival.

The publishers of Der Spiegel have reacted quite casually, outwardly at least, to the threat offered by other publishers to take a slice of the profits currently enjoyed by Spiegel that has scarcely had any competetion since it was set up.

In an interview with the Stuttgarter Zeitung Hans-Detlef Becker of the Spiegel Verlag described as pure nonsense reports that a mobilisation plan had been drawn up to prevent any loss of readership or staff and that as a start fourteen senior members of the staff had been bound to the magazine with lucrative five-year contracts. "As usual, a number of contracts were extended at the end of the year," Becker said.

Becker doubts that a potential rival ("The competition isn't even there yet.") will be able to threaten the Spiegel by moving in on its market. "We are," ho magazine will start appearing at the said with irony, "a news magazine with

critical, up-to-the-minute journalism. We do not help people with their housekeeping or in cooking plum pudding."

Becker is full of confidence concerning the economic future of his magazine. He dismissed prophecies of doom in a recent editorial: "The Spiegel is not losing circulation figures. The average number of copies printed has increased every year since it was started and rose 2.3 per cent Wolfgang Feucht

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 27 March 1971)

Death of Der Monat

Monat for a long time this country's leading literary and political periodical, has published its last edition. The public obviously no longer wants literature, politics and culture to be presented in the way Monat did it.

Circulation figures declined from their peak of over 40,000 to considerably less then 10,000.

Gerd Bucerius, the controlling publisher with a 76-per-cent share, said that the periodical was some 250,000 Marks in the red last year.

People acquainted with the situation claim that he was having to pay six Marks towards every copy of the magazine that

But why has Monat failed in recent years? Editor Klaus Harpprecht is blamed. He certainly did not always operate skilfully and often sacrificed content to form, especially in his own articles. It must be said of course that it is never

the journalist alone who is at fault when a newspaper or magazine closes but the publisher who has picked the journalist.

But in the case of Monat staff reasons played no more than a subordinate role. Monat was, in it's good days, a product of the fifties and the ideology of that era. We are now in the seventies.

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES

herever divergences from the party line are to be announced and Klaus Höpcke-an advocate limitations are to be imposed, Klaus Höpcke, editor of the Socialist Unity Party's Neues Deutschland in East Berlin, of isolationism pushes his way to the forefront.

He has come to reveal himself as a narrow-minded specialist in ideological affairs and can be described as a simonpure dogmatist.

His victims are legion. His coldbloodedness and ideological compliancy make Communist culture experts such as Abusch or Kurella appear as the writers of literary idylls. He would have made a man like Johannes R. Becher blush.

Höpcke had already done his homework when the cultural Ice Age still prevailing today set in at the meeting of the Socialist Unity Party in December

The articles attacking the inconvenient. though nonetheless Socialist song-writer Wolf Biermann came from his pen. It was Höpcke who made Biermann's life difficult, denouncing him to the "red bureau-cratic elephants" and making him out to be an exponent of Nietzsche's Uber-mensch ideology,

Herr Biermann refuses therefore to fulfil the fine and high social function of the writer in our Republic and depict the construction of the new just social order," Höpoke scorned. "Biermann's scepticism prevents him from understanding the humanity of our State."

Dogmatists in East Berlin blame Biermann for what they are unable to achieve: "He destroys connections with the people and connections with the

The popular satirical singer based in East Berlin's Chausseestrasse was to be isolated. While the number of his friends increased, Höpcke asserted that more and more people were turning away from

His secret wishes did not remain all that secret He expressed them in threats veiled as questions: "Do people sit as securely in the shelter of scepticism as Biermann believes?

Wolf Biermann answered fearlessly: "I am the individual, the collective has isolated itself from me." Höpcke eagerly helped to build the cage that holds Biermann captive today.

These articles were a warm-up towards the "walling-off" ideology that is now prevalent. Höpcke is one of the pacemakers of the walling-off process, both in domestic and foreign policy. It was only logical that he should be given the job of writing the article "The walling-off of of German division will deny that there culture" that appeared in Neues Deutsch-

theory and practice in the faculty of journalism at Leipzig and taught domestic and foreign policy as portrayed by the press.

But he was obviously needed more urgently in the party apparatus. He earned his ideological spurs between 1962 and 1964 as first secretary of the Leipzig area branch of the Free German Youth under the supervision of Stalinist Paul Problich, qualifying him for a place on the party bible Neues Deutschland.

Socialist culture that is becoming more and more clearly pronounced: "Every step forward on the way to Socialist culture is at the same time a step away from the Socialist subculture."

If this dialectic process is not adhered to, he claims, there can be no effective tep toward the culture of Socialism.

Walling off thus becomes the watchword of all progress and everything is divided neatly into black and white. Before elements of non-Socialist culture are taken up, they are subjected to the acid test of the walling-off process. The walling-off formula is of course applied to all traditions and only those elements

has been a process of estrangement Höpcke, born in 1933, appeared at first is not just a surmise from the evidence the two States in Germany. This to be embarking on a university career. He worked at the department of journalistic literature indicate that further estrange-

ment is more likely than rapprochement. But in view of the active policy of detente adopted by the Socialist-liberal Coalition in Bonn, the conservative elite ruling the German Democratic Republic obviously do not find that the gap between East and West is great enough. Höpcks does not want to confirm or

recognise the present state of estrangement but plans to deepen divisions. He attacks the toleration of "non-ideological the party bible Neues Deutschland. zones" where opponents could easily intervene with their own ideology. He

he attended the Leipzig Fair,

And Sölle knew that Rohwell

way to a surrender of Socialitit calm

Even Jean-Paul Sartre's the politicians, professors and journalists erroneous. Klaus Hopcke professors are politicians, professors and journalists erroneous. Klaus Hopcke professors are professors and journalists erroneous are professors and journalists erroneous. Klaus Hopcke professors are professors and journalists erroneous are professors are professors are professors and journalists erroneous are professors are pr

culture from its opposite.

onism and the free exchange of t could not have been the ferry, which he puts into inverted command resplendent with Union Jack, as it He betrays a hidden fear of the crossed to Königswinter from the Bonn tual discussion as this would of side of the Rhine because the river was

confidence in the power of constitute the Socialism practised in the because the wine is good and the weather

conference felt a curious sensation at the Höpcke claims that the culture strange mixture of relaxation and inse-

morking classes, all human companies aurity.

not tolerate peaceful coexistence in imperialist sub-culture and design benis Healey, Minister of Defence in culture, not to mention rapport listed Wilson's government and now lisbour's Shadow Foreign Minister, tried Humanity does not need it is express this feeling in words when he armament of culture if it is to flow kied that people had come out of their adds. What humanity does urgan trenches and were now groping through is a basic and far-reaching walling. He culture from its content of the content

ulture from its opposite.

This is the way that Klaus in dealer relations, one of the main subjects Neues Deutschland's producer a dealt with at the conference, but there Neues Deutschland's producer that with at the conference, but there anches, speaks in the name of the last a similar atmosphere present in the of humanity.

But he doesn't speak for humanite distribution of the world of attacks are theatrical and his are the position of Europe in the world or the policy of detente support desired by the Seriest Humanite.

desired by the Soviet Union of Closer to Sartre's demand for it. During the discussions, prepared thormament of culture which Höpel During the discussions, prepared thormament of culture which Höpel During the discussions, prepared thormament of culture which Höpel During the discussions, prepared thormament of culture which Höpel During and conducted with a large the GDR therefore the text of the discussion of humour by British delegates, that was reprinted by the literal discussion was talk of young men who no Sinn und Form is now suspect.

Helia King During the discussions, prepared thormament of culture which the wind problems for young men who no singer see any sense in conscription, of Helia King During the vital problems facing Europe, though CDEUTESCHES ALIGER TO One could actually define what these SONNTAGSELATT, 28 Machine.

discussions at Königswinter were, and the scepticism concerning and the role of the trade unions in Britain a study on the future of European quantitative economic growth, though no could be felt beneath the surface. one was willing to give it up.

Britain and Europe was the central theme and the most topical, It has been years, the first negotiations between Britain and the Common Market began ten years ago and the current negotiations in Brussels are once again nearing a critical point - Will Britain and other applicants enter the Common Market or will talks break down once again?

If negotiations do break down it will probably be for the last time. Many British people are saying if they do not succeed in entering now, they never will.

Britain has certainly come closer to the Continent but the nearer it has come, the more faults each side has found with the other. Shirley Williams, the Labour Member of Parliament, asked whether the Common Market appeared less attracively than it once did and, if so, why.

Her Labour colleague Richard Crossman, never a supporter of entry, defined the Common Market agricultural policy as pure madness. Delegates from the Federal Republic did not contradict him.

They did however point out that public opinion polls showed that support for British entry had sunk from sixty per cent to 22 and their unease about the agricultural policy. A group of experts of

European Economic Community dominates

Then, despite everything, the Europeans pulled themselves together, estimated the terrible consequences of another on the Königswinter agenda for twenty breakdown of negotiations and then turned to practical questions - the British contribution to the Community Budget, Caribbean sugar, New Zealand butter and, as a new problem raised by France, the future of sterling.

> These problems are all closely interconnected. Britain's chances of entry seem to be decreasing every day, It seems to be a case of getting not the proverbial camel, but a lion, the British lion, through the eye of a needle.

> It becomes clearer and clearer that the camels have already passed through they eye of the Common Market needle, with feet firmly on the Treaties of Rome, in their heart a new feeling of European patriotism and in their mind a naive astonishment that the British do not jump at the chance of paying twice the price for butter and adopting Common Market agricultural policy which was planned on the wrong foundations with the result that it is now costing lives on the streets of Brussels.

Clear-sighted Continentals predict revo-Rolls-Royce bankruptcy, the postal strike the Paris Atlantic Institute has published agriculture which recommends that some move should be made toward the British system of deficiency payments.

But the position on the Common Market front in Brussels remains static. Britain must accept the Common Market's agricultural policy. Perhaps it can be changed later when Britain is in the Community. The British are therefore left with the choice of jumping in at the deep end or staying outside.

This question of principle is overshadowed by the tactical problem of how forceful Britain should be. The British are currently pressing their application to join. State Secretary Royle of the Foreign Office wants important progress to be made in May and the parliamentarians want to report progress to their party congresses this autumn.

But old Europeans such as the Christian Democrat Kurt Birrenbach warn that anyone who pushes France is asking for

Social Democrat Hans Apel adds that it takes time "to indicate one's firm desire to one's partner".

The motives of the French remained obscure, he said. But one thing was plain - if Chancellor Willy Brandt were now to intervene: forcefully, British entry should succeed. Rold Breitensteln

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 29 March 1971)



CINEMA

Rudolf Thome's latest film fails to live up to his standards

udolf Thome, 32, has made three films so far; Detektive in 1968, Rote mathematically precise and with noticeable calculation in every scene. Sonne in 1969, which he is now putting out through his own distribution company, and his latest, Supergirl, shown recently on television and which he also intends to distribute to the cinemas.

In Detektive two young men plan to become rich as quickly as possible by setting up as private detectives. They work together and against each other and constantly come a cropper owing to events that are faster than they are. But they turn out lucky in the end.

In Rote Sonne Peggy and her three girl friends bump off all the men they meet. Thomas turns up and spoils their plans. Peggy falls in love with him and their only way out is a lovers' death pact.

In Supergirl a mysterious woman from a far off planet comes to Earth to warn us of a pending attack from outer space. No one believes her and in the end she

What these three plots have in common is that they are stories of where something doesn't function, projects go wrong. Women, love, egoism, and prejudices come between. They are three ideal story lines for the cinema.

Rudolf Thome comes from a circle of young film enthusiasts in Munich. Needless to say he enthuses about American cinema and he has written hundreds of

This background has contributed to his films, each aspect in its own different way. There is a lot of the atmosphere of Schwabing (Munich's Bohemian quarter), a lot of feeling for life, each film begins with the Munich fetish, a man behind the wheel of a car. There is the perfectly quoted and imitated newly established glamour of the big cinema and an assurance in the choice of means, almost

Cine Circus is the name of a produc-tion team of independent film-makers based in West Berlin. Blondle's Number One was filmed with and for the Cine Circus by Robert van Ackeren, 25. This is a matter-of-fact, cool documentary with an underground flavour which is likely to receive a good deal of attention in this country.

stands comparison with the products of Andy Warhol's "Factory" in New York.

sidered the German answer to Flesh and Trash. But Robert van Ackeren has not time for comparisons of this kind.

The striking success of the films Flesh

Blondie's Number One depicts young people, their unconventional, unromantic couple of youngsters in Berlin — although the geography is not important and the

Thome's characters seem to come straight from Schwabing bars. They are indolent, insolent, always in search of money, happiness and love and perhaps for this reason remain for the most part alone. They all muddle along and being with other people is a danger that can be

They are not immoral but amoral. Thome presents them all equally devoid of values. This is often mistaken as a friendly invitation for people to identify themselves with these characters but is rather a call to criticise them and criticise oneself in them.

The egoism, the common lack of consideration and brutality of these aggressive, gangling types are quotations of their examples in American Western and crime series and at the same time properties of highly up-to-date authenticity.

While the men are somewhat hidebound with their jobs and with their minds fixed on some far off aim, always hesitant and always ready to talk things over, the firls in Thome's films are always soft and beautiful (among the most beautiful in German films) but slick, cool and surprisingly active.

They determine the course of action in the films with the calmness and mechanical reactions of a sleepwalker, they plan, act, choose their lovers and kill. Thome said: "Women determine everything that is done."

The basic characteristic of these types, as of the films themselves, is understatement. This is another indication of Rudolf Thome's admiration for American cinema. But it is almost certainly also an expression of his sensitiveness and that of the people who work alongside him.



Iris Berben and Marguard Bohn in Supergirl by Rudolf Thome

He has written all Thome's scripts and they have been slightly absurd, incredible, totally insane, consciously pithy; for instance:

"I would marry him. It's not every day you find someone who will shoot at

"We kill people ... They deserve it,

Thome calls these "gestische Dialoge."
Their actual content is less important than the information they impart about the characters. This is the way they act. A hitchhiker speaks with the man who gave him a lift as if it were his chauffeur.

A girl goes shopping, spends a fortune and takes it is a matter of course that the man who has just picked her up should do the paying.

These unusual attitudes are attendant in individual actions as well. One character goes for a walk carrying a Winchester as if it were walking-stick. A girl shoots a man with the same gesture as if she Max Zihlmann's dialogue for example. were giving him a light.

OPERA inja Silja in herubini's Medea

1797, not long after the French Revolution, Luigi Cherubini, who had Lully a century previously taken out ench citizenship wrote his Medea in

This great tragic opera deals with the the great tragic opera deals with the te of Medea who helped Jason win the olden Fleece in distant Colchis, was then shandoned by him along with her two children and killed Creusa and her than children in Corinth on the day Jason

F.B. Hoffmann wrote the three-act and berfectly balanced libretto based on Europides' tragedy. Cherubini's music is full of vehement passion. The arias and (Pest shorus scenes characterise the two

Scenes such as this look more opposing worlds, especially in the desional in the cinema even thought manding title role. It was Maria Callas simply observed more exactly, who rescued this opera from oblivion same they have an unusual diversago.

In the current Frankfurt production This impression is backed up Anja Silja exudes extraordinary fascinadecor with rooms like those of a thone as Medea. She is a dramatic singer films in the early sixties. Rather and a dramatic actress. She puts across light, and full of effective colours well her supplications, pain and hate, her The characters in his setting of magical talents, scorning triumph and on a two-dimensional look man beginning that the posters. On the other hand beginning the strict, purposeful Medea who

posters. On the other hand bady She is a strict, purposeful Medea who of this kind and the subtly cobreathes cold, consuming fire and becamera highlight every detail fromes a wild barbarian avenger. Her attitudes, a sentence, a laugh, a kinging is dominated by daemonic force. suddenly highly inpovered and the control of the course described. suddenly highly important and: The opera's dramatic action does not

come an event in their own right really begin until Medea appears. She In Thome's films less attention brusquely interrupts the dignified and to the storyline than to prospose wedding ceremonies and solemn attitudes and other aspects of this perifices.

which provide visual, visible, 1 June Card depicts the fearful concern gical correlatives. Characters of the and premonition felt by Creusa. Ladislay are considered to be plausit Konya shows Creon's growing anger and realistic, but at the same time it William Cochran Jason's growing uneaso.

husband. She needs one so that

rockers.

Continued on page 7 Despite all the rhythmic sharpness of his flexibile tempi Christoph von Dohnányi 'nonsense') is looking for a huse musical forms and brings out the subtlety.

husband. She needs one so that's stay in the country. She is a fore her residence permit is running or half have nothing better to do and given make themselves a bit of dough.

The days are passed in physical appearance but are rejected a ward. There is an intermeral interior is an intermeral interior in the successful direction of the soloists in the spacious

There is an intermezzo inc.; direction of the soloists in the spacious schoolboy. There is a stilling sets of Nicholas Georgiadis whose colour-living-room-kitchen, hygiene distillucostumes with long trains and cloaks bathtub and a meeting with a still produce a decorative effect very close to

bourgeois people.

Despite the title Blondle's Number of the first piece of material for van Ackeren immediately shelved van A doubt be a pity if people involved in acoperation of this kind such as Rudolf

Work on the production of van Acti the became run-of-the-mill. Blondia's Number One

that of a "fancy-" opera, prob-in the fear ably that the music might not have been solid enough. The two opposing

worlds contrast symbolically. There is Attic Corinth with the cliffs in the foreground and the dismal final dismal final scene mighty buildings of the world that world that Creon selfconfidently believes he

The production is a perfect whole, especially musically. This is due above all to Anja Silja's great performance great and Christoph von Dohnányi's concentrated interpretation. The final rapturous applause Was meant for them more than anyone else.

G. A. Trumpff (WELT, 22 March 1971)



Anja Silja as Medea at the Frankfurt Opera

Flower arrangements and pleasure gar-

dens can be seen along with chandeliers and lines of lanterns. A staircase of neon lights appears specially for a type of Folies Bergère arrangement with sequined costumes and ostrich feathers.

This feast for the eyes defies descrip-

tion. The restraint in presenting this type of naive art which the producers have

obviously taken care to adopt contributes

interested in operetta as it gives him a

Jens Wendland

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES

SONNTAGSBLATT, 21 March 1971)

chance to recaptivate an audience.

It overcomes their auxiety in face of

to this effect.

performers' voices.

John Cranko stages Merry Widow in Stuttgart

ohn Cranko, the most successful cho-quality of a television show but can even reographer in Europe, has now produced the most successful, most splendid Yards and yards of art nouveau style operetta from this genre's golden age backcloths pass by, to be relieved by gently intertwining Disney-style woods. Franz Lehar's Merry Widow.

It is the first time that Cranko has produced an operetta but he has had experience in the musical field with his chamber music experiments and the premiere of Benjamin Britten's Midsummer Night's Dream.

What is even more important is that Cranko, head of the Stuttgart ballet, worked on The Taming of the Shrew and introduced to the genre new entertaining

The production of The Merry Widow must therefore be understood as an attempt to dam the increasing flood of musicals and support the threadbare genre of the operetta.

But that also means that the Stuttgart production of the work could hardly be anything like Maurice Béjart's production in Brussels where a decadent salon atmosphere clashed with historical political material.

Cranko obviously wanted to identify himself with the work and its dramatic substance and free the operetta from the ballast it has accumulated through the

The production and choreography of his Merry Widow were therefore streamlined. The work was pieced together so that the joins did not show.

Revue-type scenes followed one after another and the protagonists who could otherwise do or not do what sulted their comic skill were given spectacular, choreographically trimmed passage:

At first a few parodistic elements shone through. But Cranko was obviously only flirting with parody and this element finally fitted perfectly into the operatta, freshening up the production. The result was a new, sweet kitsch as the crowning grace of a show operetta.

To describe the scenery as opulent would be to understate the Issue. In the attempt to save operetta Jürgen Rose stands side by side with John Cranko. Their motto is that a theatre in the Federal Republic can not only equal the

A scene from John Cranko's Merry Widow in Stuttgart (Photo: Werner Schloske)

Porgy and Bess in Munich

There is really only one American opera of any importance — George Gershwin's Porgy and Bess, It benefits from being a popular opera that combines spiritualist elements, jazz (though not true jazz), Broadway and verismo and

The idea that it could be a musical has so far only occurred to misled programme compilers and producers wanting to enlarge their repertoire in this field.

The opera had its premiere in Boston in 1935. There have already been productions of it in this country in English. A purely negro ensemble performed it in 1955 at Munich's Deutsches Theater for

An all-white ensemble has performed it German - this occured recently in Gelsenkirchen - and a mixed ensemble also gave a German rendition in Berlin in

But the Deutsches Theater in Munich is now trying something new. A coloured ensemble is to sing the opera in German using the translation of Horst Seeger and Götz Friedrich.

This was the translation used in Berlin and, as far as could be heard, it was a good one, though of course it was unable to solve the problem of Negro slang by using vulgar expressions. The thick accent of most of the performers adds a certain

It could be said that a singer and actor like George Goodman would find it easy to focus all the attention upon himself in the role of Porgy. But that would be to belittle his merits, especially his full balanced voice.

Colette Warren as Bess often equalled his performance, though sometimes she was too high or too harsh. She can hardly be identified as a coloured person and perhaps for this reason she was the only performer in the opera not to appear

Bennie Jean Cillette as Serena and Bizar Levister as Clara ("Summertime") were excellent. Joel Thomas as Crown and Eugene Edwards as Sporting Life were disappointing. Producer Irving Barnes gave faithful treatment to Fisher Jake. And Kosto Kilroy was well cast as

the sort of operetta hysteria that is played and sung here at the top of the The orchestra was too weak and too unbalanced, however good the individual Cranko's position here is that of a musicians were. It and conductor Herchoreographer. A choreographer aims to mann Emmerling did not contribute entertain and provide an exuberant spectacle. In other words, Cranko is much to the success of the production.

Important elements were simply drowned by the music and "I love you, Porgy," was turned into a plain fox-trot. Applause was modest.

Karl Robert Brachtel (Münchner Merkur, 18 March 1971)



Robert van Ackeren is best remembered as the cameraman of Roland Klick's Western Deadlock. He is likely to add to his reputation with this film since it

Blondie's Number One could be con-

and Trash comes without question from two facts. Firstly the fact that in the Pederal Republic such "cultivated" underground products had not to date seen the light of a projector and certainly had not been dubbed besonders wertvoll (highly recommended). Secondly there is the fact that both films placed under a magnifying glass modes of behaviour and spheres of life that fascinated even the more hard-boiled of our contemporaries and fascinated them so much that they did not even bother to debate the technical shortcomings.

(?), unpretentious ideas of "existence". They are young people from this country in which we live. The characters are a

Robert van Ackeren's new film challenges Warhol factory

location could easily be exchanged — who are simply there for a few days waiting fact colour camera "are what they are. are simply there for a few days waiting for something to happen, waiting for some kind of opportunity to present

The film asks questions, wakes up the audience and creates involvement with its documentary value.

All "types" that Robert van Ackeren

They are not acting but showing themselves off." The colour camera enables him to produce uncommonly beautiful, carefully composed pictures.

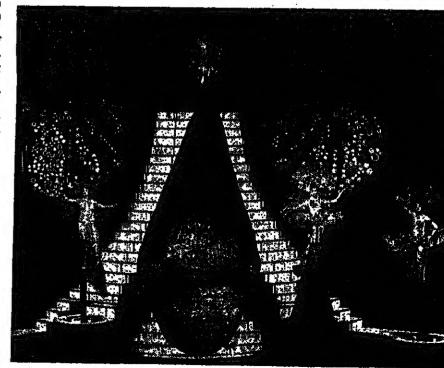
All that is invented about his film is the thread of action running through it. The girl, Gabi Larifari (the name means



The group is and exists at a good three. There seem to be long day three. There seem to be long day three. There seem to be long day three into the irreality of the imaginary amid the sweet boredom of it all in chema world. We are made to feel sadness, lassitude and loyalty. The inscore by a remarkably fluctuating, puzzle of reality, that reality is ambivalent atmosphere and yet we find seem so horrifically unreal to every scene clear and comprehensible.

In Supercial this is not quite so well

Wolf Donner (DIE ZEIT, 19 March 1971)



Foreign worker's children must be provided with schooling

ario stands behind the bar of the doors or not. But it is the children who suffer most. in Frankfurt, and washes dirty glasses. Mario, the son of Italians working in this country, is twelve years old, but he does not attend school.

Three times a week children of foreign workers go to the Kriftel "Lernstube" where they spend two hours working and playing. The Lernstube is the brainchild of two housewives, a community welfare assistant and a social worker.

Father Don Piero Guerra and two or three helpers teach almost one hundred foreign children in their own language in an old villa at number 5 Dillgasse in

The children range from six months to fourteen years of age. There are no places for them in day nurseries or local schools.

Thirteen-year-old Maria did not turn up at her school in Hamburg for four days and her teacher became worried. She visited Maria's mother, a Greek, and found that the girl had been playing truant. Because of her poor German the girl had been included in the second grade of an elementary school.

More than two million foreign workers are now living in the Federal Republic. Many are fetching their families to join them. Already 500,000 foreign children

These children form a reservoir for the casual labour force of the future. Though they, like local children, are required to attend school, the education authorities estimate that only half do. The others remain illiterate. And those who do go to school find it difficult to follow lessons taught in German.

Industry in this country needs foreign workers. At present there are more than 800,000 vacancies. In large firms like AEG Telefunken foreigners already make up twenty per cent of the labour force.

Foreign workers mainly do those jobs which the local population is loath to do. Ninety-four per cent of dustmen in Munich are foreign workers.

More and more Turks, Greeks, Italians and Spaniards are being fetched to the Federal Republic without any thought being paid to factors other than their place of work. Their housing situation is disastrous and it is almost impossible for

them to gain further training in their job. Courts are still arguing about whether foreign workers are "sections of the population". To put it into everyday terms, they are arguing about whether bar-owners in Augsburg have the right to

Mesers / Mr / Mrs / Miss

About a quarter of a million of them are growing up illiterate. The older children take care of their younger brothers and sisters as both parents work.

There are not enough day nurseries and few firms have set up their own kinder-gartens. When the Missioni Cattoliche Italiane in Germania e Scandinavia met in Stuttgart a list of its amenities for foreign workers in this country was read out. In 1969 there were 35 cinemas and 23 bars at the 52 mission centres but only four children's nurseries.

Some children are sent to work at the age of ten. This is against the law but Ernst Klee of the Caritas organisation states, "I know of at least twenty cases of child labour in and around Frankfurt." The children work at low rates of pay in bars or help out as cleaners or loaders.

Many foreign parents adopt a passive attitude or have given up traipsing from one authority to another to see whether there is a place for their children at local

The law prescribes that where there are at least fifteen children of one nationality introductory German classes and special lessons must be arranged. But there is nobody to seize the initiative and there is a shortage of suitable teachers who can speak these language as well as a shortage of space at the schools.

The result is that Spanish, Greek, Turkish and Italian children in the Rederal Republic do not learn to read German or write their own language.

Councillor Else Gorgl of Kassel wrote in her memorandum School for the Children of Foreign Workers: The schools for the 400,000 foreign children in the Federal Republic that we must open are not charity but our duty. If this is not done a complaint can be made to the European Court of Justice as every child has the right of education."

Foreign children who do visit local schools also have grounds for demanding the fulfilment of their right to education. At the annual congress of the Caritas Association in 1970 welfare workers reported that only twenty to thirty per cent of foreign children in the Federal Republic reach the standard aimed for by a normal school education.

Gisela, Michael, Angelo and Izzet may all sit together in the same class and listen to the same lessons. But while Gisela understands German, Angelo does not hang signs banning foreigners on their and falls behind.

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Foreign workers' children find it difficult to follow lessons in the German in lelephone bill rocketed, though the telewhich is so difficult and complicated for them. Schools are being opened to phone was used no more than usual, and

But that is only one of the problems facing foreign children in German schools. Members of the Frankfurt Seminar for the Sociology of Education conducted a survey which found that the malaise of certain parts of the education system in this country particularly affected foreign children.

Classes were too large, they were forced to do homework, there was a shortage of teachers for them, the teaching had little relevance to the practical working world and there was too little specific teaching and working material.

Professor Eberhard Gross came to a similar conclusion in his study entitled "The children of foreign workers at German schools." These foreign children were, he found, underprivileged in the

educational field too. There are great discrepancies between estimated talent and the actual school performance. On average the children of foreign workers are more than a year behind local children.

Only 15.7 per cent of the children interviewed had been offered help in learning to speak German. Professor Gross states, "Learning depends on the chance personal commitment of the individual teacher."

Above all, Professor Gross criticised the antiquated attitudes of schools, more in keeping with the era of the bourgeois national state, and the hierarchical structure of elementary, secondary and high

An educational system of this type is considered to be permanent and static and generations are simply fitted into this

scheme as they grow up.

Increasing industrialisation and the falling of barriers between the European peoples demand an urgent transition to a less rigid, educational system in this

Professor Gross of Giessen says, "The main sufferers of this ideological rigidity are the foreign children who need our educational help in their double capacity as children and as our guests."

les wash their hands of the whole issue. Dr. Becher of the Episcopal Bureau in Bonn stated, "The educational question is one of the problems that cannot be solved. Things are made even more difficult by the fact that each Federal state has independence in educational matters."

But the Evangelical Academy in Arnoldshain has a special working group to investigate educational questions affecting the children of foreign workers. This group opposes the idea of setting up schools or classes for just one national group with the result that Spanish children are taught in Spanish and Yugosiavs in Setho-Croat, This would only

arise as the result of an edithe fool in some subtle way or can these system that is obviously wrong the must be for local children and science? children to attend the same some The postal authorities claimed that the

All over the world there as lawyer, national schools for the chik. That is reminiscent of a verdict diplomats and these have a good recorded at a court in Paris in 1575. A tion. Schools of this type could be tenant who wanted to move out of the

the foreign workers desait Professor Hans Bender of Freiburg is

periodicals in concerned.

here are ever 800 various publis as the department of bio-information.

Of course there is close cooperation with American researchers who are three of these, the three with the gest circulations and the most F

public appeal. Among the 800 magazines the 120 supra-regional publications for) people that have a total circulati

about twelve million copies. about twelve million copies.

The majority of all youth magazine written by school boys and girls experiment of the population of the Federal Republic, for school boys and school girls of six to seven million people, are few exceptions the vast majority of mentally sick and need psychiatric care, youth magazines have financial to the Bodelschwingsche Anstalten of Bethel official sources. Furthermore has alleged to be about 300,000.

The number of people suffering from people take advertising space to held fits is estimated to be about 300,000.

Chamburger Abandblatt, 15 March 1971) paper along.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 27 Februa)

supernatural happenings urveys have shown that one person in

hit but only one in five will accept forts of ghosts, hauntings or other ematural happenings. ys cropping up. In recent years some these events even hit the headlines in

> n 1965 pots and pans fell from shelves Bremen warehouse. No plausible on could be found for the 5,000 arks damage that was done during the ourse of a number of days.

PARAPSYCHOLOGY

Supernatural events were also reported from Rosenheim, Bavaria, in 1967. In a wyer's office there light bulbs and neon hubes kept unscrewing themselves, the (Photo: a filling cabinet weighing three and a half lessen the children's chances of hundredweight twice moved a foot from education.

The group says that a sub-profet Scientists do not know quite how to a caste of servants must not be all take these stories. Is someone just playing

classes. Transition classes and increase in the telephone bill was due to lessons to teach German must the an electrical phenomenon or vandalism be set up.

set up in large industrial areas whe house he had rented because ghosts were is a particularly large number of disturbing him was told that this was no But most school authorities at On the other hand almost four hundred

interested in any steps that are he years later in 1952 in an undoubtedly future developments, especially we enlightened age a British court upheld a children of foreign workers at tenant's complaint in a similar case as In the regulations for the educat "hauntings were intolerable".

Scientists of the Max Planck Institute

children of foreign workers that for Plasma Physics can hardly be valid in he Federal state of Hest stated that the children have now but they said that the phenomena at Rosenheim had been recorded by tradi-The government points to 19 tional methods but could not be dubious survey in which seventy says applained by theoretical physics.

position in the Federal Republication in the

Professor Bender is an expert on these But during this question time par matters as he is the head of Freiburg the Bundestug in the middle of University's Department of the Border November not a word was said about Areas of Psychology and Psychohygiene. Situation facing foreign children He recently reported to the Research schools here.

Karin Ship Community in Bad Godesberg, Bonn, on (Frankfurter Rundschau, 20 Mars) the present stage of this research as it is this body that has financed his investigations for many years.

Youth magazini Elsewhere in Europe similar department to Professor Bender's exist only in Utrecht and Leningrad where it is known

Six million mentally sick

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 15 March 1971) During his investigations he has found

DER TAGESSPIEGEL

Freiburg professor researches

Russian colleagues to find traces of hauntings or, as the scientific term puts it, psychokinetics.

At the lecture evening in Bad Godesberg Professor Bender showed films from both countries. A Leningrad woman acted as a physical medium by moving the needle of a compass and other items on a table without touching them.

The second film was shot by a team from the West Berlin broadcasting service in Denver, Colorado. There a male American medium had taken "thought photographs" with a polarold camera. The film was carefully controlled and developed inside the camera itself. On the photographs taken by the camera could be seen the image of a squatting man that medium had "thought" into the

Parapsychologists in Freiburg have dealt with numerous supernatural cases about 25 - in recent years. The most spectacular was the Rosenheim case. It was found that these phenomena only occurred when a young girl employee was in the office. She was not a trained medium consciously concentrating on the destruction of the lamps but subconsciously exerted a quasi-mechanical influence on the objects.

Professor Bender reported that psychokinetic events like this occurred where there was a field of social tension. The young girl at Rosenheim had a strict father and the apprentice who was found

Two simple magnets have helped a 62-year-old woman patient to over-

come within a short period of time pains

that have racked her for years, Dr

Dankmar Hachenburg of Bremen reports.

treatment overcame the pain in the long

But this was accomplished by a method that is not to be found in any medical

text-book. Magnets were placed on either

side of the hand so that the magnetic

Dr Hachenburg states, "After a few

weeks of treatment during which magnets

were used for ten to twelve minutes every

day the patient felt practically no pain at

Is this a new method of treatment?

Medicine in this country has done little

Experiments of this type are only incidental to Dr Hachenburg's practice.

"I have carried out a series of experi-

ments along these lines", the doctor reports, "The magnetic treatment of

hands and feet works the best as the

magnetic field can easily penetrate tissue

nerves of the hand.

field could penetrate it.

new method here.

at these points".

to be the medium in Bremen came from a broken family and did not like the job he had - he therefore suffered from frustra-

Psychotherapy must be used here to cure the mental tension caused by emotions. If this is not cured the pent-up energy may be released in spontaneous psychokinetic phenomena.

It is particularly difficult to investigate henomena of this type as they cannot basically be reconstructed as usually there is no reliable witness nor a camera nor a large number of sworn officials to control events when there is a haunting.

But regular patterns of supernatural phenomena have already been found. The moved objects follow the lines of the furniture, they disappear and then suddenly reappear elsewhere. The most uncanny phenomenon and the one presenting most problems is that they are able to penetrate brick walls.

That cannot be explained by physics and it is not surprising that physicists welcome Professor Bender's research work while his colleagues in psychology are extremely sceptical.

Professor Bender found a possible explanation for the phenomenon of fixed material penetration. At the turn of the century physicist Ernst Mach stated that a fourth dimension could cause objects to disappear suddenly and then reappear.

It seems from Professor Bender's lecture at Bad Godesberg that too few cases of supernatural events are taken seriously by science, even if it is only to use traditional methods to explain the powerful forces that are unleashed and to earn how to control them.

Georg Hartmut Altenmüller (DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 18 March 1971)

Parents' manias endanger children

M ore than half the children born of marriages where one of the partners suffers from a mental disturbance are themselves disturbed. This percentage is higher if it is the mother who has the mania.

As Professor Schulte, the head of the University Psychiatric Clinic in Tübingen, stated, the initial symptoms of a mental disturbance are not recognised as such within the family.

The husband or wife of the affected partner normally dismisses eccentric behaviour as a harmless fad or as a result

Speaking to the Medical and Psychiatric Associations in Berlin, the psychiatrist said that it was fashionable today to claim that the environment was responsible for this type of stress.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 19 March 1971)

Sobering-up centres proposed

runks taken into custody by the police must be taken to a central sobering-up station where they can be under continuous medical supervision, the committee of assistant medical staff of Munich's municipal hospitals demands.

Three people have died in Munich alone in the course of the past two years because there were no doctors to recognise that they suffered from a serious disease as well as drunkenness.

Although new improved regulations about the medical care of unconscious or semi-conscious people taken into custody came into force in Munich on 1 January 1971, the doctors still demand a soberingup station.

The decision on whether a doctor is sent for or not when a drunk is arrested is still made by police officials who have had little medical training.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 12 March 1971)

Magnetic fields cure pain

When the woman fractured a bone in her hand the plaster was put on crooked. that magnets can soothe or cure pains This resulted in years of pain in the caused by arthritis, constricted vessels

and inflammation of the tendons. The pain varied in intensity but never These results are part of experiments completely disappeared. Neither that have not yet been completed. injections nor an operation and radiation

In America a whole series of biological and medical experiments has been carried out using magnetic fields. There is a Biomagnetic Research Foundation in Evanston and biomagnetics has long been recognised as an area for scientific re-

NASA has dealt particularly thoroughly with the influence of magnetic fields. At the Aerospace Medical Institute in Pensacola, Florida, experiments were carried out in a test room shielded from all outside influences by steel walls thirteen

But no one outside of a small group of along these lines, at least the larger space medics knows the most important research centres have not experimented results. The military authorities are with magnetic fields to cure pain. It is keeping them top secret.

only a few individuals who are seeking a . The results of experiments with magnetic fields carried out on mice are known. One group of mice was kept for two weeks under normal conditions while But he is convinced that magnets can be a second group was subjected to a strong used as an effective course of treatment. magnetic field.

: When the mice were subsequently subjected to X-rays the mortality among the "magnetised" mice was thirty per cent that of the normal mice.

In another experiment mice were injected with cancer cells. They then died of this disease but it was proved that the

mice which had been subjected to the influence of a magnetic field lived a considerably longer time than untreated

investigations into the effects of Earth magnetism began as early as 35 years ago in Germany. The husband and wife research team Dr Bernhard and Traute Dill compared the 27-day Earth magnetism periods with mortality statistics. It was found that there was a close connection between the waxing and waning of these periods and the frequency of

Neither Dr Hachenburg of Bremen nor his American colleagues can say for sure what effects magnetism has on humans. Dr Hachenburg states, "To put it simply, a body cell is a miniature electric battery. And magnetism too has a physical link with electrical phenomena. Magnetic energy causes cell changes that still require detailed research".

In Germany the term "magnetism" bears an historical burden. Two hundred years ago Franz Anton Mesmer cured called it.

He filled tubs with water, stuck metal rods into them and got patients to touch them so that they could be cured. The fact that cures were sometimes effected has more to do with suggestion and auto-suggestion than with magnetism. It is little wonder that Mesmer's magnetism has been dismissed as charlatanism.

But as researchers in America, Britain, France and Scandinavia are now dealing with the biological and medical effects of magnetism, this type of research must be given a chance in the Federal Republic Frank Gunther

(WELT-am SONNTAG, 14 March 1971)



LABOUR RELATIONS

Reservoirs of workers for hire at all levels

Will State of the Hamburger & Abendblaft

Drofessional practice is no longer exclusively a case of long-term working contracts. A working person can, if he or she likes, offer his or her services to a job

In the United States this practice of professional hiring out of staff has been common for some time. It corresponds to what is expected and needed in a world where the pace is getting faster all the time and there is a quick turnover in everything including jobs.

A freeiance worker becomes a contracted member of a company which contracts out its staff. The worker receives his salary and social security from the base

He works only for their clients. For the most part the jobs he takes are on a short-term contract of a few weeks or perhaps a few months and then he or she moves on to a new place of work.

The fact that workers can be hired for a specified time was recognised during the legal battle concerning temp agencies for

Surveys carried out by one of these firms dealing in temporary labour showed, however, that scarcely any of those asked really understood what was meant by the expression part-time work.

It was called variously "working by the hour", or "irregular working hours", or "the sliding working day". Eight per cent of those asked said they had no idea what the expression temp meant and had never

I t was rather like a meeting of the

general staff. Stop watches and pace-

makers were at the ready. There were

almost fifty untrained but all the more

These preparations led up to the test

keen "postmen".

be twelve Pfennigs?

to date only eyes for his own test.

Many of these agencies have long since branched out further than mere office workers. The larger ones have already turned their hand to hiring out all imaginable job classifications.

As far as men are concerned the main jobs handled are skilled labour, whereas for women it is still predominantly office workers that are required.

One of the temp agencies Industrie-Büro-Personal-Leasing (ipb) pointed out that one firm in the south of this country with a staff of 16,000 employing 800 so-called loan workers had taken 25 engineers on

According to reports electrical engineers with good qualifications are very much in demand. According to experts on temporary labour conditions "hired out" engineers are a thing of the future.

Whereas temporary office working girls stay on average for just three weeks as a substitute while a regular short-hand typist is on holiday, the average time span for which a company borrows engineers is between three and six months.

There are cases, according to one firm, in which workers that they have hired out have spent nine months on the preparation and development of a project and then six months heading an engineering project abroad, followed by a further six months training the staff for this current

project.
The oldest temporary agency in the Federal Republic "adia interim" is offering a completely new kind of service. It has opened up within the framework of its medical service a scheme for hiring out nurses, technical assistants for the medical profession, female assistants for

doctors, doctors' secretaries and receptionists and kindergarten teachers, and the

Clinics and doctors in practice are still not sufficiently aware of the opportunities that are offered under this scheme for people to take over for a short period while their regular staff are on holiday or

In addition to this the same agency offers members of technical professions assistants and deputies, even for those who are in very high positions.

In future all agencies hiring out temporary workers are expecting an increase demand quite independent of the state of the labour market.

The on average five to ten per cent higher wages for temporary workers are There is, however, supply and demand in many other kinds of job classifications. not likely to check this trend. The fact temp agencies.

"Manpower", the world's largest agency contracting out temporary workers has even spoken of an increase in turnover of ninety per cent.

This was mostly in the spheres of commercial and office staff. But even members of the so-called middle management are being hired out more and more frequently.

Freelance workers who chose to do temporary work of this kind on a contracted out basis have an advantage. Their wide variety of work means that they gather added experience. The higher the positions they fill the better their advantage comparatively speaking.

How do the temp agencies prevent their clients from luring away their own staff? The answer is that they demand a high rate of compensation for workers who are lured away from them. In the larger agencies this sum can be as high as 5,000 Marks. After a period of three months it is then possible for the temp to join the firm he has been working for on a permanent basis. The advantages for workers in this scheme is that they can change their job as often as they like and gain more and more experience.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 13 March 1971)

Bundespost

carried out in Karlsruhe and the neighbouring dormitory suburb of Reichenbach to prove that it is possible to deliver cirulars more cheaply than the Bundes-As this had been supposed and mooted several times but had never been worked. out in public to the nearest Pfennig the

bold public service company Donnelley und Gerardi in Karlsruhe/Pforzheim could count on keen interest from the Already applause is being heard for the pioneers who chanced their arm with a

revolution against the postal services. No one doubts that this first ever attempt to send mail privately as cheaply as possible will be taken seriously, and will be taken seriously above all by the When they introduce their new higher

postal charges will the cost of sending out circulars double so that the old twenty to person. gram unit no longer costs seven but 15 Pfennigs? Can the administrative committee of the Bundespost win the day with its suggestion that the increased should only

This is an open question. Alfred Gerardi, 39, a "postmaster" off his own bat has He said: "Basically we have nothing at

all against the Bundespost. Now as ever it Since it is still the sole right of the Bundespost to carry printed matter mean a loss of revenue of between twenty and thirty million Marks. is up to them whether firms in this country who have heard about our test sure that the 48,000 catalogues of the 32 mail-order firms taking part in the test

delivered with the aid of address lists.

This material was prepared and coded

was to be delivered to which address.

Every Pfennig and fraction of a Pfennig

Competition, it is believed in Karlsruhe, could prove worthwhile with a private postage rate at the most of ten Pfennings. f the official increase remains at 15 Pfennigs per twenty grams of printed charge of ten Pfennigs by the records of old age assurance for the children's clothing trade aims private companies would mean a decisive under-cutting.

country.

Senta Ulitz-Weber (CHRIST UND WELT, 19 March 1971)

Minister tack GOOD FOOD

problem of fle New ideas for snack bars retirement a shown at Internorga 71 Plexible old age, that is the

topic in firms in this com moment. People working at 1

Their experience has been experted out by the legitimen in America, Scandinavia and opinion polling institute on best introducing a sliding retiring as the fact that people have more. This expression means basicinged for speed, quick ordering, quick opportunity of going into retiring and diffus trend is being introduced to pension fron social security.

Particularly older working negatives trade fair Internorga 71 in

Particularly older working pregunateurs trade fair Internorga 71 in a greater interest in securing amburg. Eight hundred exhibitors from retiring age rather than longer by different countries have come to shorter working hours.

But even the younger workin More advertising who were asked about retirent the survey seemed keener to rearries their jobs finally at an earlier researed to the older take an extra week or two eat-Majorca or the Adriatic coast or purchaser a longer weekend.

Nevertheless the same sums of this country wanted consumers in the Federal like to go on working after kepublic by the year 1980. As life age, since the most pressing prespectancy goes up and the age at which later years is loneliness. later years is loneliness. But old people, it seems, traceple's pockets and going into cash aware of how they are lost registers will be spent by a man or woman lown, one Mark in four coming from

faculties and slowing down Pedryer the age of sixty.

who reckon that the desire to be This vision of the future was given by age of retirement brought improfessor Heribert Meffert of the Münster

particular to this generation are in Inversity Institute for Marketing to the Those who were born during Hamburg "marketing and business man-World War grew up during the pigement club" as a suggestion to business

World War grew up during the negement club" as a suggestion to business Weimar and the depression said planagers for 1980. In the early days of the Third wid. Whereas advertising in the past ten were in their formative years. Dispean has concentrated on youth to the War they were conscripted and point of fetishism there will be an or seven years as a soldier or increasing tendency to aim at the older more if they were prisoners of a generation that is no longer gainfully then they lived through the peopleyed and which will be enjoying a rebuilding and as able-bodied as long and by present standards luxurious lend a hand.

Now this generation is rightly all itself in good time to this section of the and has no will to go on working community which is developing more long for a few years of rest and modern ideas with regard to the products tion and the chance to devote to have all the time. to their own interests and hobbis

The results of this survey m' taken very seriously at the lading

interesting answers.

For example, a number of period declining need not disturb the 389 example, at work would like to get their real pension earlier, but only a very of prepared to accept a lower pension.

Many, on retirement, would like and they were prepared to pay a week they have found out what on earning on the side. Remarkably children really want industry and comsaid they were prepared to pay a week have been proceeding at full speed contributions to old-age insues order to obtain their pension earlier without reductions on the procession amount that they receive at the age walter Arendt's Ministry is not controlled so much by the dear little

figures and economic data as a generation of

It will then calculate the skeleter concept of flexible age limits and concept of flexible age limits and office the declining bird statute books in this legislative period. Optimistic forecasts of developming private capital wealth and office are of great service to him.

The new set of figures will be main difference is not so much in assurance despite the declining bird are of great service to him.

The new set of figures will be main difference is not so much in the styles as in the colours of the make it possible to offer people in country earlier retirement without stake on an extra burden of susual take on the susual take on the

Ministry of Labour have comet nack bars, shining bright chromium this over the past weeks and mon cafes for quick meals working on the Their experience has been best best bars, which are very hotel comfort and for people who like good food.

> space covered by the many stands in the twelve exhibition halls in Hamburg is an all-time record for Internorga which is being held this year for the 50th time.

> prepared for the forthcoming snack mania with the Internorga snack prepared on an electric grill and micro-wave cooker, consisting of a large selection of speedily prepared dishes with an eye to calories.

> likely to swell the number of quick meal establishments in this country from the present 50,000 to perhaps three times as

This will mean that the working man in this country will no longer have to content himself and his stomach with a can sample new ideas at an Alko-Tropic warm Wurst (Sausage) at a cheerless street bar where they can, for example, try a kiosk.

Consultations have been held on how the new snack bars should be furnished. how high investments in them should be and what their potential turnover is. Even the more conservative eater is expected to be won over by this new type of restaurant. According to experts in this branch of the catering industry the five-day week, new styles of eating and large-scale tourism mean that the snack bar can probably be combined with an eating and drinking place of a more traditional

Of course the Hamburg fair also caters for those who seek greater luxury in their eating and drinking. For example they can delight their palates by sampling an exhibition of cultivated cuisine that has produced a gigantic buffet with 120 cold platters, prepared by 40 chefs from several countries.

The number of items on show and the

Federal Republic gourmets are to be

When the snack bars come they are

This year meat exporters from New Zealand have been blowing their trumpet and advertising their lamb with extra vehemence. Well-known cooks have been commissioned to show how tastily New Zealand lamb can be prepared, how little fat it contains and its high protein



A view of the stands at Hamburg's Internorga 71

Health Minister concerned about cosmetics

new party wine-barrel. xpenditure on items for personal In the face of bitter competition and a chronic shortage of staff hotels and hygiene and cosmetics in the Federal restaurants will be interested in pro-Republic last year amounted to about grammes that offer rationalisation withsixty-five Marks per capita on average, out sacrificing comfort for guests and whereas in 1960 we were spending only 19 Marks 50 Pfennigs on our personal The furnishings industry has exhibited appearance.

possible appointments for hotel rooms which make cleaning painless for the chambermaid. In addition to this there is In 1970 cosmetics to the value of 2.5 thousand million Marks (factory prices) were manufactured. These figures were published at the cosmetics industry conwashable wallpaper, throw-away linen as well as shoe-cleaning machines with an automatic polish feed to take the burden ference in Karlsruhe which was opened by the Bonn Health Minister Käte Strooff staff without making he guest go without any of the cleanliness and com-

This congress for the cosmetics trade is being held in conjunction with the fair Kosmeta 71 at which seventy firms manufacturing cosmetics and toiletries are putting their products on show.

In a "cosmetic studio for all" hints and wrinkles will be given on how to take care of the skin, facial exercises, make-up and

In her opening speech Käte Strobel welcomed the setting up of the conference, as it provided a scientific nerve centre for cosmetics along the same lines as the therapists' conference which takes place every year, likewise in Karlsruhe.

She announced that along with the overall reform in legislation with regard to foodstuffs improvements in definition of cosmetic items would be made.

One particular problem according to Minister Strobel was the application of substances that require prescriptions in the manufacture of cosmetic products.

She pointed out that we still have the curious situation where a pharmacological substance may only be obtained by prescription if it is to be used as medicine, but if it is to be applied for cosmetic purposes it is freely available without medical control.

The bill that has now been presented to the cabinet for consideration makes pro vision for tighter controls on "prescription only" substances required for the manufacture of cosmetics with exceptions being made in special cases,

This bill would mean that pharmacological substances could only be used in the preparation of cosmetics after strict medical controls had proved that they would not be dangerous to those using

In addition to this it will be illegal when the bill becomes law for manufacturers to claim properties for their products falsely.

(DIE WELT, 20 March 1971)

Private operators try to undercut

Alfred Gerardl is listed in the telephone directory as a publisher. He publishes confidential information for the mail order trade, and for five years he has been advertising with the large mail-order firms

and with considerable success. The last thing he aims to become is an amateurish postal pirate. The test carried out in Karlsruhe and Reichenbach was prepared as carefully as possible accordto examples set by the Americans. For one thing he did not want to suffer a disaster and for another he did not want

to break the law. Post legislation dating from 28 July 1969 states that it is the exclusive right of the Deutsche Bundespost to organise and carry out any services that are aimed at transporting missives containing business information or other matter from person

With this so-called transportation monopoly it seems as if the law-makers had given the post office this monopoly for all time.

Today, however, now that Gerardi's public service company has got to work in earnest and set up a serious competitor to the posts a loop hole has been found in this legislation in the wording of "from person to person".

were sent without personal addresses but

The 32 mail-order houses sent their own list of addresses to the public service company for delivery to the Karlsruhe and Reichenbach areas.

for 40 delivery districts by computer so that each of the private "postmen" could see at a glance from his list which catalogue from which mail-order house

"We were surprised ourselves how simple it was," Gerardi said. For a start by dispensing with the process of addressing the parcels about 1.5 Pfennigs per mailing was saved.

plus or minus must be taken into consideration if the post office is to be

But we must still wait and see how it turns out. The latest we have heard is that as a result of this test it should be possible without further ado to introduce this private postal service by 1 September this year in the thirty largest cities in this

For the Bundespost, however, which is already in financial difficulties this would

Labour especially as it was visually figures recently published showing conducted and produced a many that the birth rate in this country is

sidering higher sums. His computer not controlled so much by the dear little however, now be fed with the ones as by the more or less loving older

collar and blue-collar workers. to produce miniature versions of the lt will then calculate the skeleter fashions the older generation is wearing.

Cologne emphasises clothes for the younger generation

the six year-olds' fashion sense is directed at getting them away from everything that is reminiscent of the playpen - hot pants, short trousers, are just such a relic of their toddling days.

It is the children in the pre-school age

group that are the real victims of their parents' fashion whims. They can be made to wear anything as long as it is comfortable and does not irritate.

No wonder, therefore, that little grown-

ups were walking around proudly in Cologne and pleasing their mothers no

next winter season although completed with matching long trousers. Market researchers estimate that

content, which makes it ideal for latest

As far as drinks are concerned visitors

kangaroo drink or give their approval to a

Exhibitors at Internorga 71 have put on

show, quite apart from the food and

furnishings aspects, ways and means of

fully automatic skittle alleys to apparatus

for getting rid of unwanted inches.

Another aspect of entertainment is a

music corner in which tired businessmen

con go in the evening and listen to

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 24 March 1971)

keeping guests amused. These range from

ideas in good nourishment.

these are legion.

fort he expects.

electronic organ music.

1980 about 3.2 milliard Marks will be spent on children's clothing, 79 per cent more than in 1968. Manufacturers using plastics are among the leaders of the campaign with the

slogan "Greater safety, less work". Children's bedding completely manu factured from plastic materials is gaining ground all the time. The same applies to children's furniture and items for the

kindergarten and playgrounds. Unbreakable milk bottles are now in common use. The good old baby's feeding spoon is now marketed with a built in

But even the less enjoyable aspects of being a baby are made more pleasant The range of easy-care materials will be now. Nappies de-luxe are coming on the supplemented with narrow-cord leans, jersey, coarse wool, felt and flannel. Schoolgirl dresses of flannel with a white Günter Brozio

(DIE WELT, 20 March 1971)

MOTORING

North Rhine-Westphalia sets a road safety example

In 1964 there were 11,785 road deaths over the country as a whole. Four careful and considerate. years later there were 12,311, an increase of 4.5 per cent.

In North Rhine-Westphalia the number of road deaths for the years in question were 4,709 and 4,324. In the country's most populous Federal state the road toll was reduced by 8.2 per cent over a period of five years.

The trend for traffic accidents in which road-users sustained non-fatal injuries was comparable. The nation-wide increase over the period in question was 5.5 per cent; in North Rhine-Westphalia the number fell by 1.6 per cent.

Over the five years between 1964 and 1968 there were 597 fewer deaths, 4,792 fewer people seriously injured and 5,904 minor injuries less than might have been expected on the basis of the road toll over the rest of the country.

This surprising development is due to no small extent to a road safety programme conducted in the state for the

Accident figures in the early sixtles decided Gerhard Kienbaum, the then Minister of Economic Affairs and Transport, to develop a comprehensive traffic programme for road-users in the Rhine

The master plan consists of seven sections: road-users, modes of transport, roads, road administration, traffic legislation, traffic surveillance and accident aid.

At the same time surveys of the efficacy of various road safety measures were commissioned. Cologne psychologist Professor Udo Undeutsch and the Frankfurt consultants Marplan reported that the more the individual is able to identify with the conflict situation outlined, the more road safety advice is likely to have some effect on his behaviour or misbe-

Road-users must be confronted with situations that they themselves have experienced — situations that just manage to come to a happy end, of course.

As soon as confrontation with an accident ends a process of alienation sets in and the recipient's readiness to reflect is no longer called on.

The slogan chosen for a road safety campaign designed to last several years was "It could happen to you!" At the same time the friendly gesture campaign was launched and a sticker with a hand in a heart was designed to encourage road-

Bumper merchant navy tonnage increase

ast year this country's seagoing ton-nage increased more than in 1968 and 1969 together. According to the annual statistics of the Association of Federal Republic Shipowners 146 ships with a total of 1,463,000 gross registered tons were taken into service for the first time.

This increase, which amounts to a growth rate of 14.5 per cent, was the highest since 1956. a trail

Of the 146 newcomers in 1970 some 135 vessels with a total of 1,225,000 GRT were newly-built. With the arrival of six supertankers the tanker fleat was boosted by 30.1 per cent, accounting for 24.1 per cent of tonnage overall.

Bulk cargo tonnage increased to 20.4 per cent of the total, whereas the proportion accounted for by refrigerated vessels and passenger ships declined to 3.8 and 1.8 per cent respectively.

and brown in

(DIE WELT, 25 February 1971)

As the Ministry had met with little success in previous campaigns using "home-made" road-safety brochures the campaign was entrusted to two advertising agencies, Westag of Cologne and F.W. Grosser of Düsseldorf.

The admen have worked out annual campaigns ever since. Between 1964 and 1967 the emphasis was mainly on understanding the mistakes made by others. Attentive and defensive behaviour was

Since 1968 the emphasis has been shifted to road-users' mistakes. People are encouraged to put themselves in others' shoes and predict the mistakes they were likely to make.

In addition there was a campaign with the slogan "Dare and Win? Be on the Safe Side in Traffic" which was, incidentally, nationwide.

. In view of generous allocations the two agencies were able to use a wide range of media, ranging from the Press, hoardings and cinemas, informative handouts, stickers, advertising on consumer goods such as carrier bags and matchboxes, gramophone records of road safety fairy tales, essay competitions for schools, travelling exhibitions and round-table discussions to a variety of brochures.

A punch-packing street theatre per-forming a twelve-minute play on the back of a Bundeswehr lorry here, there and everywhere rounds off the picture.

In the public relations field press conferences have been held, editorials and reports for the Press, radio and television written and large-scale events staged for the general public during one of which under the heading "Road Safety Test", cars were dropped from a great height.

The latest campaign, entitled Helping Hand, is intended to forestall any further increase in the number of scale and selection.

increase in the number of accidents sustained by children, traffic accidents involving children having risen by a third in recent years.

Over the period in question 133 per cent more children were injured while riding bicycles and surveys revealed that children between the ages of four and nine and young people over sixteen are

Statistics are not the only reason why the emphasis has been concentrated on one sector or the other. The budgetary situation is now an important con-tributory factor, forcing the admen to



Transport and Posts Minister Georg Leber opened the Videophone line by

scale down their efforts and limit them to short periods.

The budget estimates for road safety campaigning have declined steadily ever since the master plan was inaugurated. In 1964 four million Marks were allocated and a further six million the following year. In 1966 the first cut of half a million Marks was made and in 1967, a recession year, the available funds shrank to three million Marks, since when they remained steady at a mere 2,600,000 Marks.

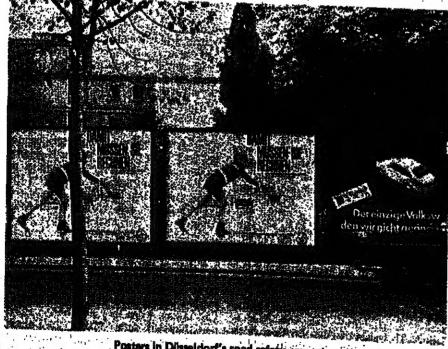
Roughly one million Marks a year are spent on public relations work. The Ministry invests the remainder into other measures such as the building of road safety playgrounds for children, the development of a mobile cinema and trial of new lighting at zebra crossing in Cologne or new parking-lot indicator systems in Aachen.

North Rhine-Westphalia continues to set great store by traditional road safety education. Last year more than 8,000 teachers of all grades were trained as road safety instructors

The work begun on children and young people is to continue on adults. The state shares half the costs of building learner-driver practice tracks, of which there are now six.

Ministry officials in Düsseldorf are rightly proud of the success of their road safety programme and are planning a new one. "In recent years North Rhine-Westphalia has, when all is said and done, spent more on road safety than the other states combined." Hermann Baumann

(DIE ZEIT, 26 March 1971)



Posters in Disseldorf's road safety campaign (Photo: Der Minister für Wirtschaft, Mittelstand und Verkehr des Landes Nordchein-Westfalen)

Developments in Videophones

he world's first permanent videophone link, between Ben Leipzig, was inaugurated on It. 1936. Thirty-five years later the showing of an up-to-date expense videophone unit has failed to concomparable stir yet it holds forth prospect of a worldwide means do munication to be found in all si fiction films by the eighties.

Georg Leber, Federal Minister of port, Posts and Telecommunicatia cently officially put a videophoto through its paces by dialling Disa Sanden, a director of Siemens.

The unit enables ten substibe Munich to link up by sound and a with five subscribers in Darmstal. miles away, by dialling direct.

An interesting technical feature latest videophone prototype is standard twin telephone cables of used locally, though additional and have to be employed at intent between a mile and a mile and a hall

Special cable had to be laid best Berlin and Leipzig in 1936, ist one-megahertz channel, 225 liss at 1 eleven by ten centimetre sam 1 Siemens sets show such good please that even simple drawings can be si

At present typewritten materials borderline and cannot yet be decided on the videophone screen but discussion of international videophone standards provides for better settle tions guaranteeing improved transmit Videophone development work

progress all over the world. The idevice was seen by visitors to the idevice was seen by visitors to the idevice was seen by visitors to the idevice was nowhere near as go the least dear as go the least dear as go the least dear as go the latest developments even thought

In those days electronic cameras unheard-of and the spiral-hold developed by Paul Nipkow was with mechanical reception.

Videophones may be considered necessary playthings and a luxul; managing directors and large fine this was the general feeling about printers when they were first introduced the telegram service.

Yet even before the Second World

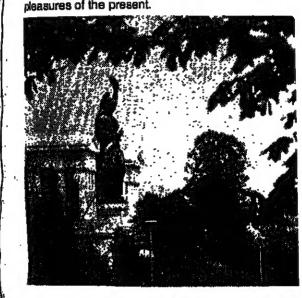
Germany had the world's largest printer network and this is still to the Federal Republic today. The printer has become indispensable.

R. Conrad-Bird (DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 20 March !

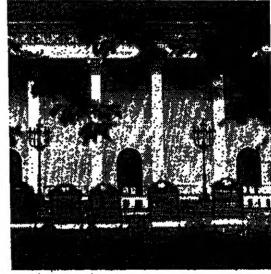


Between Munich and Kiel – explore 2000 miles of Germany

German cities presen many faces to the visitors full of tradition and yet with life and are cosmooffering you the treasures of the past and the



Sparkling springs everyliver and stomach, for all types of treatment And if nothing alls you, golf and fresh air will make you feel better still.



2000 years. Every town has German sparkling wine came in about 1800. You'll





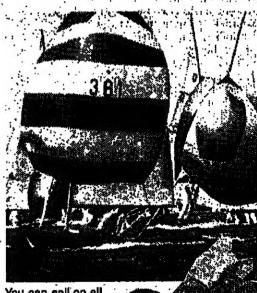
famous streets. Perhaps in elegant shops that sell fine lewellery, rare antiques and trendy fashions. Or in the little bakery. than 200 kinds of bread





See in 1971 born 500 years ago. He painted in the ancient town of Numberg where his house of the world still stands You will will discover in see many towns in Germany which still look as they did in 1972-Germany, scene of the Olympic Games. Follow the whole, or part, of the 2000 mile "Olympic Tour" we have designed for you.

I fan ge er he vid ganet it an en er at to generally de for a many



You can sall on all stretches of the around the comer. What if you don't

Between Munich and Kiel -I explore 2000 miles of Germany

Please write in block letters and do not omit the postal code. Send coupon to: Deutsche Zentrale für Fremdenverkehr 6 Frankfuri (Main), Beethovenstraße 69

Rudi Gutendorf

the Uberal FDP is doing a grand job even

(Photo: L. Ils credit as yet.

15 April 1971 - N

TOURISM

Mainz – a city with a vast past and a promising future

ot far from the Gutenberg Monu-ment in Mainz a metal sign in the pavement marks the 50th degree of latitude. The line passes by the Dom with its six towers standing on St Martin's square, which is the scene on market day of a lively, colourful scene of activity, right in the shadow of the mighty edifice. For centuries it has been the custom for farm women to bring their fruit and vegetables, their eggs and meat to "Golden Mainz" for market day. Business has flourished here and many a bargain has been struck.

History has not only left its marks on the churches of the city but also on the city itself. Artists have left their handiwork on nooks and crannies of houses in the old part of the city. And not all traces of the massive bombing raids of 1945 that destroyed eighty per cent of the city have yet been effaced.

In the Middle Ages Mainz was reckoned to be the premier city of the German states. Emperors were crowned there. Famous people of the time filled their letters with praise and wonder at the city.

Dazzled with the beauty of the surroundings Heinrich von Kleist wrote in 1801: "it was the most wonderful moment in my life. A pleasure garden of nature blossomed before me, a concave vault created by the hand of God. Through the centre flowed the Rhine, making two paradises from one. At the bottom stood Mainz, like the stage in the centre of an amphitheatre."

When a traveller passes along the Main from Frankfurt he can still today enjoy the distant prospect of the city with all its beauties, including the confluence of the Main and the Rhine at the city.

During the last ten years the city's silhouette has changed considerably. New tail buildings have gone up for the university and the hospital. But the Dom and the cupola of the Christuskirche with its many towers still dominate the skyline. And in the distance the hazy blue of the Taunus mountains can be seen as well as the white cloud of smoke from the cement works on the right bank of the

The confluence of the Main and the Rhine must have been a strategic strongpoint for the Roman legions. Fortifica-tions were set up here. Traders quickly followed the military. Wine, meat and corn could be obtained from the marketplace. In a short space of time villas and temples were built. Finds such as a temple to Jupiter, a triumphal arch and a monument to Drusus along with many other discoveries give some indication of of stay of guests must be lengthened, is their second point, and thirdly there must be a greater appeal to visitors from this the life that the city's founders lived.

Romans, Celts and Franks mingled here. All the roads leading to the Rhine

have red signs.

In 1970 there were 490,000 overnight stays registered in Heidelberg. More than the city lived by and for the great river. fifty per cent of these were foreigners. river, its system of transport, the soil and The greatest number came from the its mild climate, which makes it an ideal United States, with American visitors wine-growing country. Man made the city accounting for 100,000 overnight stays. splendid and today it is a scene of many The British came in second place followcontrasting styles. ed by Dutch, then the Swiss, the Swedes

How this can be achieved with complete harmony is exemplified by the Dom which is a mixture of the Romanesque the Gothic and the Baroque. Similar mixtures of artistic ideas can be seen on the government buildings in Mainz.

The Deutscheshaus built in the French Baroque style shimmers in its red stone in persuade them to stay longer is the main more modern aspects of the city showing

the sunlight. Here the provincial assembly for Rhineland-Palatinate sits. Next to it is the state chancellery and the studios of Sildwest radio. The work of great artists from the past can be discerned in their architecture. On the far side of an imposing courtyard the princely castle stands, available for conferences.

But in contrast to the modern buildings that are used for government and administrative purposes there are the Baroque St Peterskirche which stands on the Grosse Bleiche and the electoral Marstall with the historical museum opposite.

The mixture of these various types of building is an indication of the strengths that have gone into the young and the old Mainz, binding the ancient and the modern in architecture.

It can be added by way of an aside that the second television channel operates from here, famous for the cartoons of the Mainzelmännchen. It is possible that the second television channel has not only made Mainz famous but also given another aspect to its public image.

It is true, as evil tongues are wont to say, that the people of Mainz save up all their humour and sense of fun for a whole year for Shrove Tuesday?

It was in 1838 that the festivities of the carnival season took on the shape and form that remains basically unchanged today. The French occupying forces in Mainz encouraged the love of mockery and joy in tom foolery of the middle-class. The power of tradition in rituals and fooling about is still noticeable

Part of the Federal state capital with its hierarchy of officialdom is the university named after Johannes Gutenberg. The old university existed from 1477 to 1798. The new one was re-opened after the

ost people would think that Heidelberg, a city with an international

reputation, would have no need to bother

about advertising campaigns. But the statistics issued for 1970 have given the

city fathers quite an opposite viewpoint.

for the city has met with an alarming

setback in the number of people from the Federal Republic who visited the famous

university city. The figure had dropped

by 70,000, and this warning signal has not gone unheard. A fresh wind is now whistling through Heidelberg's ancient

A new young team has been appointed

to give new impetus to the city's advertising and this team has got off to a good start. The first factor they have underlined is that Heidelberg needs more accom-

modation for tourists. The average length

and in fifth place the French.

to three million.

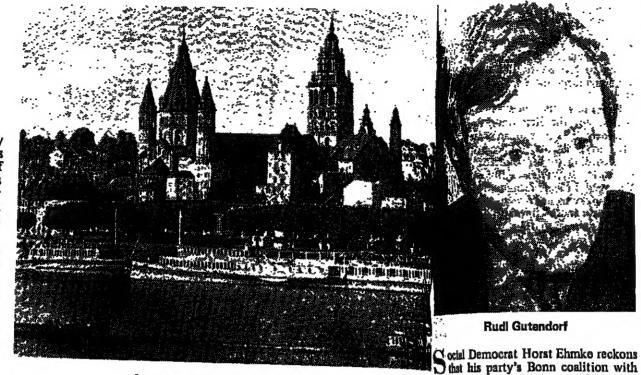
There is no registration, however, of

the number of visitors who come each

year to Heidelberg and stayed for just a few

hours. It is estimated that these amounted

Tourism which is an important business



A view of historic Mainz from the Rhine

War in 1946 and in the past twenty-five years has acquired a good reputation.

At the university the students still spend more time working than demonstrating. However, the students in Mainz are not so integrated into the life of the city as in other small university towns.

An attraction for tourists as well as for researchers is, without doubt, the Gutenberg Museum. The present and past rub shoulders there.

A modern building housing valuable exhibits of Gutenberg's time was added to the reconstructed Romischer Kaiser with its spendid late-Renaissance façade. On show there is the 42-line Bible

which Gutenberg had printed nearby between 1452 and 1455. Mainz has its own chair for Gutenberg esearch. In addition the giant IBM factory in Mainz producing the most modern data-processing equipment provides the opposite extreme and Guten-berg's invention still holds sway today.

tourism

1,282 all over the world.

city for a couple of hours and taken

photographs of the usual tourist attrac-

tions to remain in the city a little longer.

cliché views of old Germany but also the

In the old days the fortifications: Rudi Gutendorf, whizz kid of Federal the Electorial times surrounded the league football trainers, told a similar while today there is a ring of far tale. His work at Offenbach, he said, was that are notable not only for planned on a long-term basis. Successes contribution to the economy but it would be forthcoming at a later date. their outward appearance. They in offenbach chairman Canellas and the facture cosmetics, plastics, paper team begged to differ on the idea of a machinery.

In the past Imperial policies though on Ash Wednesday they parted formulated in Mainz. When St Beet company; Gutendorf was given the sack.

organised Christianity in Germany is For Rudi this was a particularly dewere twenty-four bishoprics belong pressing upshot to the story. He has now Mainz stretching from the North & been sacked twice in six months as trainer of a Federal league football club.

These far-reaching historical dime: Schalke 04 of Gelsenkirchen parted belong to the past. But the modern company with Rudi and his progressive growing and swallowing up summer image earlier in the season.

He had taken the team out running at

The modern memorial to Rich twin the morning when the local miners wagner by Wotruba on the banksoft the dub and invited the players' wives tual powers that once emanated to the players' wives out to afternoon coffee but all to no tual powers that once emanated!
Mainz and still do. Thomas Hell (CHRIST UND WELT, 12 Mark)

relegation reared its ugly head not even Rudi's bright ideas kept him his job.

Heidelberg launches that the romatic city is also a "win that he was the fortieth trainer to be city" with discotheques and a d given the sack in a mere eight seasons of thoroughfare that is half a mis rederal league football. campaign to improve

thereabout in length.

The answer to Heidelberg's publicate the "Three Days in Heidelberg" school which costs ninety, 120 or 160 Mz depending on what class of hotely year in. This all-in ticket gives you distance facilities you could possibly want lied is a conducted tour of the city and coastle, wine tasting from the "God" seums.

Faß" and free visits to the city's continuer's public reputation is based largely and his successes and fallures. The inevitable corollary is that compulsion to succeed achieves neurosis proportions.

This makes it all the more difficult to physical the criteria that go to make a good trainer. Indeed, the publicly-aired views of well-known trainers and players on the subject vary to such an extent that duty of the new advertising team. The average visitor to Heidelberg stays for only 1.6 days. This is exactly the same amount of time that guests tended to stay in the city in the golden year of 1913. The major problem is the lack of beds. Heidelberg can offer only 3,200 hotels beds, not more than in a fairly average

Visitors are invited to explore Held all that can be said with any certainty is holiday report. In the tourist season many of Heidelberg's visitors find accommo-dation in Mannheim and other cities berg to the full and not just to 15 what they earn. through it clicking madly with a case and out the other side.

For visitors who come out of seasons the Federal league clubs' collective sixteen million Marks in the red, earn the last league clubs' what werkel.

An additional 150 beds have now been between 31 October and 1 April there even more facilities on offer. Will special tourist ticket there are no pass problems. Heidelberg would also like become a congress city. Its world famble castle would be the ideal location is conferences. A campaign has been sufficient million Marks in the red, earn the 18,500 Marks a month that Max Merkel, who claimed to be the Karajan of football, was paid by Nuremberg?

Even if peak salaries such as this have since been axed the 10,000 a month, free flat and car of Helmut Johannsen, Hanprovided in the neighbouring village of Walldorf where the first Holiday Inn has been opened on German soil. This is part of an American chain of hotels owning conferences. A campaign has been ster in America by Lufthansa using the sign sation proposes to build a hotel - the Intercontinental hotel chain -in Heidel-"There are several interesting cities wh you can hold your conference but 6 Heidelberg has the famous Schloss A campaign using the slogan "In love with Heidelberg" has been initiated so as the Königssaal."

Finally The Student Prince - for A to induce those who have only visited the cans a symbol of the old, rome Heidelberg - has been revived. A state of sociology from Heidelberg will by For this, campaign posters have been designed which display not only the traditional image of the city with the through the United States complete w beard, a uniform of the student corps a guitar. He will appear on television at radio stations giving press conference advertising Heidelberg.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 20 March 197

SPORT

Trainers-the whipping boys of of soccer in this country

over 96's unassuming trainer, is still enough to make success imperative.

Economic undertakings geared to pro-fitmaking, for this is what Federal league football clubs are, are only to be expected to pay their money and take their choice and hope that a reputable trainer will be a guarantee of good performance and better gates.

The investment, then, is intended to pay, but in practice things look a little different. Something or someone has gone wrong: in this case the relationship between coach and players.

There can hardly be a sector in which as much play is made with the idea of a psychologist and educationalist without anyone being altogether what the terms are supposed to mean.

Bela Guttmann, trainer of the Benfica team that twice won Lisbon the European Cup and a man with both European and South American experience, maintains that a trainer has to talk the player's language, telling uncomplicated players a straight story and going into greater detail with the intelligent man.

Max Merkel, putting his views in a nutshell, rules that the trainer is always right. Sepp Herberger, veteran trainer of the national team, feels that intuition is the vital factor.

Klaus Ochs, at present trainer of Hamburg SV, reckons that neither psychology nor education theory have any great say in the football trainer courses run by the Federal Republic Football League (DFB). Frantisck Bufka, would-be trainer of VfB Stuttgart in 1969, had already taken his old team to the top in Austria but

when it came to the DFB course for Federal league trainers failed the practical examination - as if it were a matter of mere work in the gym and on the field! It may be impressive now and again to see the trainer perform a perfect header,

high cross kick or thirty-yard pass but this alone hardly qualifies him for the Statisticians noted for the record book Method and tactics - psychology and

first sid - are the trainer's sine qua non. They can be learnt mechanically and applied mechanically too.

What newcomers lack is a time to adapt, a trainee period for universityleavers with a degree in sport, a couple of years during which they can see for themselves and learn to understand the actions and reactions of top-flight sportsmen in stress situations.

The ability to sense what is going on in sensitive, unsteady sportsmen's minds and hearts is a must. So is personal regard for social factors such as the player's backgroung, interests, ties, intellect and attitude towards the press and the general

Chick Cajkovski, paid 10,000 Marks a month, trainer of Hanover 96 as recently as 1969, failed on these counts, not on his ability to show players how to handle the

lar and Heynckes. An arm on someone's shoulders, tears in one's eyes and imploring gestures may do the trick now and again but they are no substitute for

Old hands need intensive care, otherwise routine will prevail over what ought

Herberger was a past master at handling men and as he himself always used to say his knack was one of sounding out the player's wavelength and using it.

Sepp Herberger may have been authoritarian but in the best possible way. He gained respect by first convincing the players that he was right. They did as he said not just because it was him but because they had agreed that his ideas were right.

The one possibility does not preclude the other, though. Before a crucial World Cup qualifying match against Northern Ireland in Berlin he had a talk with each player separately.

Each man was told what he had to do and why it was that his particular job was vital if this country were to win. He told the writer, for instance, that Ireland's kingpin, McIllroy, had just said at the press conference that be would have the better of me this time. It was a tailormade incentive.

This is a little different from the firebrand talk Klaus Ochs claims to use to pack punch into HSV. His pep talk has a one-time purpose, is geared to the next

Criticism can spur one man on, another

sufficient to weld a team out of individuals of varying kinds and origins is, for instance, what led to the Bremen fiasco. A year ago Fritz Rebell left Werder Bremen with the admission that he did not understand enough about Federal league players. "They no longer listen to

that the mere fact of a match being an

international or World Cup fixture is in

itself sufficient incentive to make a player

In a Federal league club today, though

equally large sums of money are at stake

and for the player under contract wins

mean bonuses and relegation probably

Bela Guttmann's remark that brute

force and the prospect of travel only

work to a certain extent and so proves

only that the incentive theory is dubious,

At the same time it is nonsenical to say

that talent and personality alone are

sufficient to make and ideal trainer. In

England, for instance, trainers are not

The naive idea that intuition, imitation

and improvisation coupled with a certain

amount of past experience as a player are

not that it is absolutely untrue.

required to pass examinations.

pull all the stops out.

means the sack.

me," he confessed. And right as it may be not to train the same team for more than ten years Hennes Weisweiler, who has trained Borussia Mönchengladbach with tremen-dous success since 1964, is equally right in saying that it takes at least three years

to shape a team. Herberger, too, would insist on at least four-year contract but the clubs are impatient. All too often the trainers' personal interests clash with the clubs' short-term need to notch up a few

Club chairmen behave as though a successful team were manufacturable, club trainers do not oppose this view energetically enough, frequently for reasons of vanity or because they fail to grasp the sociological set-up.

The net result is that trainers end up

with their cards, wondering what has hit

Georg Knöpfle, asked what the difforence between training Federal league



it will depress. Fritz Walter, captain of the national team that won the World Cup at Berne in 1954, was upset by criticism. Uwe Seeler, captain of the runners-up at Wembley in 1966 and veteran international, is not.

ball. Yet Herberger was able to gain He proved incapable of getting the best confidence of both of them. Not,

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